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HERRIOT SEEKS CLOSER TIES WITH ENGLAND

Strengthening of Entente
Looked for in Paris—
Doubts Dissipated

CONTROL IN GERMANY TO COME TO AN END

Interallied Conference on the
Evacuation of Cologne,
Is Contemplated

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 12.—There is a desire on the French side to arrange a meeting between Stanley Baldwin and Edouard Herriot, at which Austen Chamberlain will be present. It is probable that for various reasons several weeks will elapse before it is possible, but the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands tacit consent has already been given.

M. Herriot stated the British Ambassador was of the opinion of Crewe, to think him for Mr. Baldwin's and Mr. Chamberlain's references at the Guildhall banquet.

Echoes of Resentment

It is suggested that a personal talk would be advantageous. Thus the doubts whether the Conservatives could work with the Radicals appear to have been dissipated. It was believed that the British Government did not hesitate privately to express to the French Ambassador, St. Count de Lalaure, its disappointment at M. Herriot who, on the eve of the polls in England, recognized the Soviet Government and generally endeavored to help Ramsay MacDonald, with whom he associated his political fortunes.

Echoes of the resentment reached Paris, but it is stated that the British Ambassador has smoothed over the differences. Before the end of the year there should be an interallied conference on the subject of the evacuation of Cologne which, according to the treaty, should be handed back to the Germans next January.

The Geneva Protocol

The French had contended that the Rhine clauses did not begin to operate until Germany fulfilled its engagements, therefore, evacuation was still unnecessary. M. Herriot will probably abandon this thesis. Military control in general in Germany is to be raised and the Geneva protocol fits in.

Before the formal conference, however, French and British confidential talks will take place. The position of M. Herriot is not exactly known and cannot be affirmed to be on less friendly terms with Mr. Chamberlain than with Mr. MacDonald. Everything points to a continuance of the strengthening of the entente cordiale during the next few months.

Anglo-German Questions Reviewed by Guildhall-Speech

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—The report of Stanley Baldwin's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall was received here with considerable interest, as far as Germany two very important questions are about to be settled between this country and England, namely the evacuation of Cologne by British troops and the conclusion of a German-English commercial treaty.

A leading conservative newspaper has drawn attention to the British Prime Minister's statement that he will adhere to the peace treaties as important, in view of the withdrawal of the British occupying forces from Cologne which is provided for by the Treaty of Versailles to take place next January. This paper also declares that Germany should remember Mr. Baldwin's words that his adherence to peace treaties would not result in stagnation when "the unbearableness of certain conditions of the Treaty of Versailles and the Dawes scheme begin to manifest itself."

In regard to the question of the removal of the special duty of 26 per cent levied by England and France on imported German goods, which is being demanded by Germany—is considerably delaying the progress of the negotiations regarding the conclusion of the Franco-German and Anglo-German commercial treaties. The Christian Science Monitor representative is informed.

It is especially France, it is said, which is reluctant to do so, whereas the French defend their resistance by pointing to England which first introduced this duty. The German industrialists were most vexed when France copied England's policy in this way they were being prevented from increasing their exportation sufficiently to enable them to meet their obligations under the Dawes scheme.

SERIOUS DISORDERS OCCUR AT KAVALA

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Nov. 12.—Serious disorders occurred at Kavala yesterday, where discharged factory workers attacked an institution, attempting to hinder exportation. Another case was in a village in Macedonia between refugees and natives, a few days ago, who having their lands expropriated in favor of refugees, attempted to seize them by force.

It is believed the movement was deliberately provoked by agents of the Republic who were desirous of creating discontent. Refugees deputies appealed to the Government, demanding adequate compensation for the victims.

Franco-Belgian Accord Reached on Immigrants

By Special Cable

Rome, Nov. 12.—The Italian Government is greatly pleased with the practical results which are now beginning to manifest themselves of the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration held in Rome a few months ago. The International Labor Bureau has already appointed a commission to examine the resolutions adopted at the conference, with a view to suggesting new legislation on the matter of the governments. The same step has been taken by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, which appointed a commission having an identical object.

It is also announced that an agreement has been concluded between France and Belgium to regulate the treatment of Belgian immigrants in France, which agreement is based exclusively on the resolutions adopted at the Rome conference referring to the welfare of immigrants.

DEPUTIES VOTE AGAINST KEMAL, AND SPLIT PARTY

New Organization Formed in Opposition to the Angora Leader

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 12.—At last the long-threatened cleavage among Turkish politicians has taken definite shape. Ever since Mustapha Kemal Pasha rallied the Nation and led it through military defeat to a diplomatic triumph over western Europe he has exercised a dictatorship more absolute than was ever wielded by the sultans.

At first it was a military autocracy in which Kemal's word was law and on the foundation of the Republic he took steps to insure a constitutional guarantee of his prerogatives. He succeeded himself in attempting to dissolve Parliament, vetoed enactments, retained the right to nominate prefects and insisted that Turkish politics should consist of one single party of which he was the head. As he had swept the Sultanate and Caliphate from his path, so he regarded conservatism as high treason against the Republic.

Turks' Progress Stayed

Everything tended to confirm his personal despotism.

Few outside the President and his immediate entourage could have imagined that such a system could endure. He has rivals—some disgruntled by loss of office, others desirous of tasting its sweets. Many again, scented danger to the state in a personal sovereignty destined to become the plaything of private ambition. Furthermore, the resounding patriotic talk which is the stock in trade of Kemalism does not alter the fact that Turkey is moving no closer toward economic recovery while the alleged reforms of the judicial and educational systems have done little save alienate foreign powers and antagonize Orthodox Moslem thought. And it was no answer to critics of the Kemalist régime to accuse them of being monarchists and all-round reactionaries.

Objections to Veto

Thus the opposition slowly matured and on Wednesday last, 19 deputies took the bold, possibly dangerous, step of voting against the Government. What is more significant, however, is the number who abstained from division, for out of 273 members of the Angora Parliament only 160 participated in the voting. Kemal's popular party undoubtedly intended to expel the malcontents, but they forstalled this action by resigning definitely and forming a Republican party with the former Premier Rauf as their leader.

How quickly this nucleus will grow, whether there will be one or more opposition parties, remains to be seen, for the position is at present very obscure, but it is evident objection to the presidential veto and discontent with the existing administration will be openly voiced. It is by no means unlikely that the development will emphasize the antagonism between Constantinople and Angora.

SPANISH LOSSES HEAVY NEAR LARACHE

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 12.—Spanish losses during the fighting near Larache were greater than officially reported. The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed that France will insist on Spain strictly carrying out the terms of the treaty regarding its zone.

Wet weather is greatly interfering with the operations in both sections of the zone and is delaying the evacuation of Sheshuan.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

NAVY PROCEEDS WITH PLANS TO SINK WARSHIP

This Despite Efforts of W. B. Shearer to Prevent It by Court Action

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The Navy Department is proceeding with its plans to destroy the superdreadnaught Washington by using it as a target for practice at sea on Nov. 15, despite the efforts of W. B. Shearer to prevent it by court action. The ship is to be towed out to sea today, Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, said.

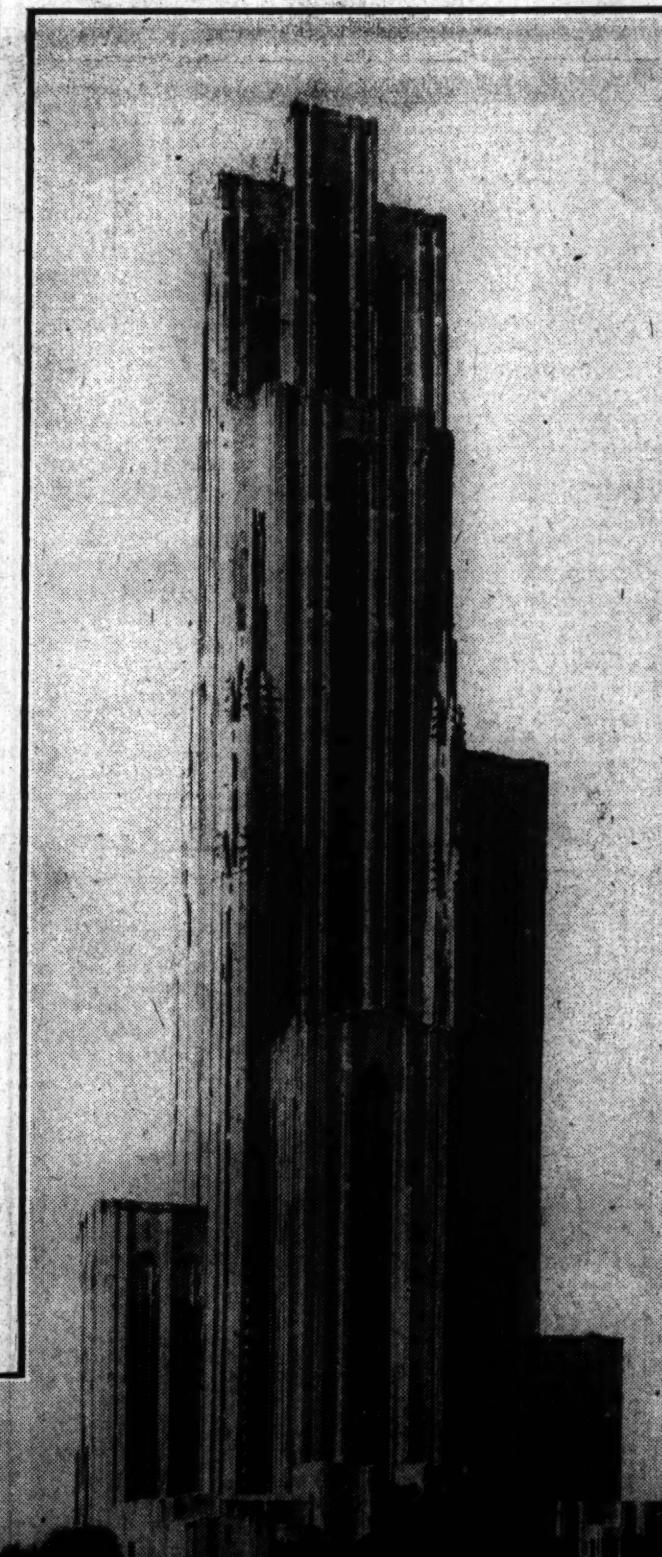
The notice served on Mr. Wilbur to appear in court on Friday, to show cause why an order restraining the Secretary of the Navy from carrying out his plan should not be granted, was merely an order to appear and show cause, and was not accompanied by a temporary restraining order as is generally the case, so that the Department is still free to act. Such an omission is sometimes made in instances where there is doubt about the right to seek an injunction of this character. The secretary will not appear at court, but will be represented, and the Navy's case will be under the direction of the Attorney-General's office.

Mr. Wilbur in outlining his attitude said there was no occasion for the Department to base its plans on the requirements of international law in stating its case. The international legal phases of the matter were settled when the United States Government ratified the restrictions imposed on it, so that it remains to be considered only the national laws of the country, as they apply to what the Department intends to do.

Most naval officers differ from Mr. Shearer in his contention that the Treaty authorizes the conversion or salvaging of the Washington. The Treaty, they point out, specifically provides that the total airplane carrier tonnage shall not exceed 139,000 and that not more than two ships under construction at the time of the conference be allowed. The cruisers Saratoga and Lexington, with a combined tonnage of 86,000 tons, are under conversion and the remainder must be made up by new construction.

Plans for the new building, designed by Charles Z. Klauder of Philadelphia, indicate that it will be 360 feet long, 260 feet wide and 680 feet high, with four entrances and 16 high speed elevators. The foundations of the building will require about 1½ acres. The quadrangle of the university, of which the Cathedral of Learning will be the center, includes about 15 acres. Stone & Webster, Inc., have the engineering contract.

Pittsburgh Cathedral of Learning



Photograph by Tri-State News Bureau, Pittsburgh, from plans by Charles Z. Klauder. Architect.

Astronomer's Recent Find Proves Eccentric Planet

Californian Calculates Orbit of Speeding Object Discovered by German Professor

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 12.—Primary calculations just completed under the direction of Prof. A. O. Leuschner of the astronomical department of the University of California, and his assistants, reveal that the fast moving object discovered Oct. 23, by Prof. Baade at Bergedorf, Germany, is a minor planet having a highly eccentric ellipse at a high inclination to the ecliptic, close to the earth and near its perihelion (point of the orbit nearest the sun), lies 103 degrees farther from the earth than the sun.

The mean daily distance of the planet is about 20,000,000 miles, or approximately the diameter of the family of planets Eros and Albert at their closest possible approach. The new planet is receding from both the earth and the sun.

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BRAZIL REBELS ARE ROUTED BY LOYAL TROOPS

Defeat and Surrender of Warship by Mutineers Checks Revolt

By Special Cable

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 12—News from southern Brazil indicates that the revolutionists have been completely routed from all important positions, loyal troops having got in between the two flanks and so decisively defeated one that the other was

The Rio Grande do Sul rebels who for several months have been making sporadic attempts to overthrow the state government have retired to the southwest corner of the state, whence they can escape into Argentina or Uruguay if closely pressed.

When it was learned several weeks ago that General Isidro Lopez, with the remnants of the revolutionaries army which evacuated Sao Paulo at the end of June had arrived at the confluence of the Iguassu and the Paraná rivers, the Rio Grande rebels attempted to reorganize and join him somewhere between San Borja and Iguassu. The rebels captured San Borja and Uruguay, the latter an important river port, and laid siege to Itaguay.

Plans of Insurgents

While they are holding these points Dr. Antonio Monteiro, the political leader of the Rio Grande revolution, was to reorganize the main army at Alegrete under Col. Honorio Lemos, his chief military partner in the rebel enterprise.

Loyal troops under Flores da Cunha advanced to a position between the Alegre and Parana rivers and on Sunday defeated the main rebel army near Alegrete. The rebels, thereupon evacuated Uruguay, raised the flag of medical organizations, and Robert Marsh, a lawyer of Indianapolis, told the convention:

"The Rev. Guy C. Williams of Chicago in his address: 'If doctors have a right to force their theories on us, we preachers have a right to prescribe religion for them.'

"People ought to be aroused to what is going on. My three children were kidnapped by the Health Department, whose doctors entered my home with the aid of police. Although I asked to have the children's case diagnosed by three regular physicians, this was refused and they forbade me to see them."

Williams, a consulting engineer, declared there had been an onslaught on the school children. He added:

"Too often children examined in schools are advised where to go for treatment. I know of one case in Chicago where a physician has been given a good practice through help of a school doctor. There is too much graft in the name of public health service."

Otto Cullman of Chicago, was elected president of the league. The Rev. Guy C. Williams was chosen first vice-president; John Maxwell, treasurer, and Mrs. Lora C. Williams, also of this city, was re-elected secretary.

WORLD'S POULTRY CONGRESS

OTTAWA, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence)—The third World's Poultry Congress will be held in Ottawa in 1927, according to F. G. Elford, Dominion poultry husbandman, who recently returned from the last congress held at Barcelona, Spain. He stated that the revenue from Canada's poultry products last year had amounted to nearly \$150,000,000.

When the Minas Geraes failed to

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put in an appearance yesterday, it was announced that she would arrive early this morning. Up until noon, however, she had not been sighted and it could not be learned whether she had communicated by wireless with the Brazilian authorities here. There was bad weather off the coast during the night, and this may have delayed her.

MEDICALIZING OF SCHOOL DECREED

Strong Platform Is Adopted at Chicago Convention to Restore Liberty

From Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—Deploying compulsory medicine in all forms, especially when involving children and animals, the American Medical Liberty League closed its sixth annual meeting here last night.

The "stripping, weighing and examining of children" was condemned on the ground that "it offends their finer sensibilities and is a violation of the right of the individual child to the privacy of its own person."

It was resolved that all legitimate means be used to stop the practice at public schools, fair, and at

A new platform takes a stand against "the experimentation on dumb brutes in laboratories; the medicalizing of the public schools; the forcing of individuals into hospitals against their will; the quarantine of the healthy on the strength of medical suspicion; the compilation of medical in all forms."

The use of iodine in salt, recommended by certain public health officials, and other food medication, was condemned by the league, which called upon its members and others to refuse to purchase iodized salt and other medicated foods.

Progress for the cause of medical liberty in Indiana is assured by the election as Governor of Edward Jackson and the defeat of his opponent, who had the backing of medical organizations. Robert Marsh, a lawyer of Indianapolis, told the convention:

"The Rev. Guy C. Williams of Chicago in his address: 'If doctors have a right to force their theories on us, we preachers have a right to prescribe religion for them.'

News of the surrender of the warship Sao Paulo to the Brazilian representative at Montevideo is said to have greatly discouraged the revolutionaries. Those who have escaped to Argentine territory across the river from Uruguayans frankly declare their cause is lost.

The dreadnought Minas Geraes was to arrive at Montevideo at noon Monday and sail for Sao Paulo back to Brazil. The Minister of Marine, who was aboard the Minas Geraes when it started its port, learned that the boy commander had surrendered the warship and sought refuge of Uruguayan hospitality.

The Sao Paulo was shifted to the roads last night and her berth will be given to the Minas Geraes. Meanwhile the Uruguayans are fearing the young Brazilian mutineers' heads. They have the freedom of the city, and now are housed at the expense of the Government in comfortable army barracks, but no steps are taken to restrict their liberty or make them feel like prisoners, which they are not.

Brazilian Ship Awaited

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 12—Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of the Brazilian battleship, Minas Geraes, which was due to arrive here yesterday morning to take charge of the command, the Sao Paulo, the latter vessel having surrendered here after being seized by mutineers in Rio Janeiro Harbor last week.

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TAX LEGISLATION TO BE HELD OVER

Short Session Not to Touch It-Mellon and President Confer on Matter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The Administration has no present intention of pressing for tax legislation at the coming short session of Congress, it became known today, after Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, had conferred with President Coolidge.

It is understood Mr. Mellon does not consider it practical to take up the problem at this session because of the lack of time and in view of other difficulties entering into the situation.

The Administration has given not any consideration so far to the calling of a special session of the new Congress after next March 4, to consider tax reduction.

Administration officials feel it would be rather futile to renew the tax fight at the short session since the problem has just been thrashed out and the resulting law is just now going into effect.

What Congress itself may attempt, without recommendation from the administration in another question.

Some elements in the Senate and House want immediate action on the League of Nations or on some mechanical force," said Sir Willoughby.

Another European delegation to the Council's convention, who took part in its opening day program, was Dr. Francis Zilkha, dean of the school of theology of the University of Prague. Dr. Zilkha told of efforts which are being made by the Protestant churches of Czechoslovakia to unite their work under a single banner.

War Causes "Neglected"

Sir Henry Lunn of Great Britain complimented the American section for its vigorous campaign in behalf of world peace and for the steadfastness of its purpose.

Fred B. Smith, who founded the Men and Religion forward movement, said there were certain encouraging aspects of international affairs, notably the absence of a serious war since 1918, the signing of new and important treaties and international conferences in Washington and Geneva.

Unfavorable signs on the horizon

Mr. Smith cited, were America's participation in the League of Nations, which has failed to live up to its original intent.

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Unfavorable signs on the horizon

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CITY MANAGER PLAN DECLARED COMING REGIME

Governing Experiences in Ohio Cities and Boston Conference Topics

Should American cities control their own destiny or be the pawns of the states; does the famous Boston Charter, which was a pioneer in the movement, still offer the best model? In metropolitan government, is the new Cleveland Plan, whereby a nonpolitical city manager is employed by a city council, likely to overthrow ward politics and supersede other methods of handling municipal affairs? These were questions raised and discussed today at the final gathering of the National Municipal League, holding joint sessions at its thirtieth annual meeting with the Governmental Research Association and the National Association of Civic Secretaries. The sessions were held at the new Chamber of Commerce Building in Boston.

The Cleveland plan of city management offers an example in city government which Boston must one day follow, declared Richard S. Childs, New York leader of the short-ballot movement, at the afternoon session when the topic was "The Boston Charter—Is It Undergoing Repairs?" Earlier in the day Cleveland's experiment was touched upon by Mayo Feeler, secretary, Citizens' League of Cleveland, who explained that Ohio's policy of city home rule made the Cleveland experiment possible.

Tests of Governing Plans

"Cleveland, the fifth city in population in the country, adopted the city manager form of government in 1923 and is now operating under a council of 25 members, with a city manager in place of a mayor," explained Mr. Feeler, adding that the intelligent interest taken by the under the municipal home rule amendment which was added to the Ohio constitution in 1912, "Ohio cities have become the laboratories for experimentation in the forms of municipal organization and government." The people of Ohio are pleased with the experimental program, he said, "and there is no disposition to go back to the old conditions where the cities were mere pawns on the political chessboard of the State."

Twenty-one Ohio cities have framed their own charters and are now operating under the constitutional grant, Mr. Feeler said. The grant permits them to exercise all powers of local self-government. Both Cleveland and Ashtabula are now experimenting with the proportional representation ballot, and have found it satisfactory. A broad grant of powers given to the cities under the constitution has been upheld by the courts. Dayton has had the city manager form of government for 10 years.

Other speakers at the morning sessions, when "Municipal Home Rule" was the topic, were Lawrence Tanzer, New York lawyer, and Prof. O. C. Hormell, Bowdoin College. Professor Hormell advocated increased home rule for cities in the field of police making, but urged that the state should increase supervision of cities in the field of administration. American cities, he said, should decide for themselves what they will buy with their money and how much they will spend. Local public opinion is the best check upon excessive tax burdens. Cities should finance such public utilities as they like to own and operate. On the other hand, he could see no sound basis for home rule in the purely administrative aspects of municipal finance.

Boston should turn to the Cleveland experiment of a city manager and proportional representation to better its municipal government, said Richard S. Childs. In the final session this afternoon.

"Boston sooner or later do as Cleveland did, abandon its present charter and move on to the city manager plan, preferably with proportional representation," said Mr. Childs. Fourteen years ago the Boston charter was a pioneer experiment which was later copied by Pittsburgh, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland and Los Angeles. It became the prevailing type of charter for cities of over 500,000 population in the United States. Now, he intimated, this charter has been superseded by new forms of city government such as that in Cleveland.

City Council "Overshadowed"

The Boston charter centralized great power, including the appointive power, in an elective mayor, while the city council became a small body with rather negative powers, the speaker said. Mr. Childs praised the charter for bringing concentrated public scrutiny upon the election of the powerful mayor. He criticized it for failing to do the same thing with the "overshadowed city council." The charter failed to make the council directly responsible to the people for the choosing, Mr. Childs said. He also criticized the "unwieldy electoral unit" which is too large, he said, for the candidate who does not have a political machine behind him. He concluded:

"Election in a large city as big as Boston is impracticable. If you want the voters and not the political machine to hold power. To give up

the election at large of mayor without loss of administrative dignity, you must substitute the appointive city manager. To give up the election at large of council you must increase the powers of councilmen and change toward elections or proportional representation. It is futile to change to ward elections or proportional representation. This is the logical way to increase the importance of the councilmen.

"The logical way to increase the importance of the councilmen is to let them, as the popular representatives, appoint and control the chief executive and dictate all municipal policy; in other words, as Cleveland does in the city manager plan."

The make-up of the Boston City Council has run down until now it has aroused thinking people of all parties, declared George R. Nutt, general salesmanager of the American Cotton Growers Association, who was the principal speaker at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Growers at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

Mr. Nutt was discussing the Federal Trade Commission's report on the cotton trade, which had considerable to say about co-operative cotton marketing associations. He had explained that the exchange of the cotton industry of the United States, in the view of C. B. Howard, general salesmanager of the American Cotton Growers Association, who was the principal speaker at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Growers at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

Officers will be elected tomorrow morning's session.

Proportional System Explained

"This system allows each voter to mark his preference in candidates in 1, 2, 3, order. It provides that whenever any candidate gets a quota—that is, the number of votes reached by dividing the total number cast, he shall be declared elected, that second choice shall then come into play, that under certain circumstances the last man, who received the lowest number of votes, shall be eliminated. In that way an average voter counts for something—there is always the chance that he will get his second or third choice."

"Investigation shows that where tried this system has been successful, and that the 'machine' is powerless against it. However, political devices mean nothing compared to the intelligent interest taken by the people in their own elections."

Other speakers who discussed the Boston Charter were Nathan Mattocks Jr., former Mayor of Boston, and John F. Moors, formerly of the Boston Finance Commission; State Representative Henry L. Shattuck, chairman of the Legislative Ways and Means Committee, who was the luncheon speaker.

At the meeting of the Municipal League yesterday, Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, urged that a policy be adopted of getting factories out of Boston into the country. Relationships between Japan and the United States were discussed by Charles A. Beard, formerly professor at Columbia University and until recently connected with the Bureau of Municipal Research in Tokyo. He said in part:

"If the United States is not more happy in managing its Oriental relations in the future, we may expect our trade in Japan to lag behind and our moral influence to decline."

The Washington Conference did something to allay the fears of Japan, but the recent abruptness of Congress and the ineptitude of the State Department have largely undone the good results of that conference. The situation makes it impossible for China to do anything for herself, when she unites with other powers in fiscal measures which prevent any Government at Peking from keeping an army capable of maintaining national unity."

\$60,000,000 CLEVELAND TERMINAL OUTLINED

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12.—The new \$60,000,000 Union Railway terminal under construction by the Van Sweringen interests here will be a structure "as high as the building code will permit and twice as long as the existing terminal building in Cleveland, according to H. D. Journe, one of the engineers, who has outlined for the first time more than general aspects of the project. The terminal and the first units of the projected rapid transit lines will be ready for use in 1928.

To illustrate the magnitude of the undertaking, Mr. Journe gave these figures: Ext., 1,200 feet; curving 1,000 feet; to be situated on 3,000,000 square feet; platform tracks to be laid, 42 miles; platform space, 450,000 square feet; street bridges to be built, 750 linear feet; railroad viaducts, 450 feet; railroad viaducts, 450 feet. All terminal operation between East Fortieth Street and West Twenty-fifth Street will be electrified.

M. ALBERGE IN TANGIER

By Special Cable
TANGIER, Morocco, Nov. 12.—M. Alberge, chief administrator under the statute of Tangier, has arrived.

Beautiful Shopping Baskets

Hand made in artistic colors BY THE BLIND 12m. high base, 10 m. high.

\$2.50 Broad Anywhere in U. S.

LIGHTHOUSE FOR THE BLIND Manhattan Bldg., Buffalo, N.Y.

HUSCH BROS.

Seventh Street at Cedar-Saint Paul

Distinctive Apparel And Accessories for Women

Featuring Mackintosh Tailored

If You Are Looking for QUALITY Be Sure and Ask for SCHULZ A-1 BREAD

At Your Grocer's DES MOINES, IOWA

Extra Fine English Broadcloth Shirts

Color Attached \$2.65 Northland Styles

Usually sell for \$4.00

THELUTICA "Iowa's Greatest Apparel Store" DES MOINES, IOWA

SOLICITING MAIL ORDERS FOR FRANKEL'S FANCY'S STAR

Men's Full Fashioned Pure Silk Hose, 41 Per Pair

Awarded—Guaranteed Quality Unusually Value. 5 pairs priced \$2.50

FRANKEL CLOTHING CO. DES MOINES, IOWA

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON MARTS HELD MILL AID

Necessity for Bigger Crop to Keep Spindles Going Stressed in Boston

What the broad policy of co-operative effort can and is accomplishing for the world's economics is typified clearly by what has been done by the cotton industry of the United States, in the view of C. B. Howard, general salesmanager of the American Cotton Growers Association, who was the principal speaker at the opening session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Growers at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

Officers will be elected tomorrow morning's session.

M. E. BISHOPS MEET AT ATLANTIC CITY

Will Study Slacked Growth of Membership and Missions

ATLANTIC CITY, Nov. 12 (Special)—Plans to counteract a substantial comparative decrease in the number of new members taken into the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the world during the last four years, and to stimulate an apparently dangerous failing interest in missionary work, will be formulated this week by the board of bishops of that church. Thirty bishops, including four from abroad, will attend the sessions.

While there has not been, it is said, as marked a conflict in the Methodist Episcopal Church between fundamentalists and modernists as in some other denominations, there is a fairly strong group of the latter whose activities will receive considerable attention at this meeting.

It was announced today by Mrs. Walter A. Brookings, chairman of the board of bishops' committee on education, that branches in various fields will stress "Know Your Schools" the keynote and basis for intelligent progress in education. An increase of public interest in educational matters and the ultimate development of a strong intelligent citizenship, Mrs. Brookings said, were the purposes of "Education Week."

The program outlined for state chanceries follows:

Nov. 19—"A Trained Teacher for Every School" visit the schools.

Nov. 20—"The Home" is being

studied by the board of education for foreign-born and adult illiterates. Visit the night schools and special classes.

Nov. 21—"Athletic education. Visit

Nov. 22—"The machinery of education. The individual voter's duty and service to education. Visit the public meetings of the Board of Education.

Intoxication, the judge added, is what the layman knows as "being drunk."

The board also will endeavor to

plan a national system of pensioning ministers and their widows and children, instead of leaving this to the judgment and resources of each of the 125 separate conferences.

Besides making important appointments, the board will review the work of the last six months and plan the program for the coming six months. The meeting usually continues for a week, but the board will adjourn earlier this time to attend a meeting of the board of Foreign Missions, the church to be held in Pittsburgh next Monday.

The increase in membership of the church during the last four years was 350,000, bringing the total membership of the church up to 4,000,000.

LANCASHIRE NEARING FULL-TIME WORKING

By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, Eng., Nov. 12—If the majority of ballot papers which the short-time organization committee of the Master Cotton Spinners Federation are sending out this week to the spinners of Lancashire in order to make a profit, thus encouraging it to produce cotton in sufficient quantity and at a reasonable and paying price to the mills.

The result would be more stable and less loss of time through the year, than the violent fluctuations which are now to contend with which are so injurious to business.

The spinner's interest, therefore, is to encourage the short-time organization in order that the farmer may make a profit, thus encouraging him to produce cotton in sufficient quantity and at a reasonable and paying price to the mills.

Reform of Exchanges

Plunging into the highly technical pluses of cotton marketing, Mr. Howard discussed the future markets, especially New York. He said he was satisfied that unfavorable conditions now existing are due partly to the rules and regulations under which the New York Exchange operates and partly to manipulation made possible by these rules. In this connection he said:

"I am probably about as much opposed as anyone to too much Government in business; but I believe the only way you will get at these necessary changes is through legislation. I have watched the New York exchange for a great many years."

I have seen many corners, squeezed manipulation, rigging of prices, different rules, etc. I have also seen efforts by a minority of the exchange members to change such conditions and provide fair treatment for the outside cotton trade, merchants, mills and others who are returning to port of the committee any further modification in the direction of ultimately resuming a full working week in the cotton industry for which Lancashire has long been waiting.

This recommendation, which if approved will extend by 7½ hours and will bring the working hours within 8½ hours of the normal week, was decided upon at the short-time committee's meeting yesterday, and the spinners of American cotton are asked to leave in the hands of the committee any further modification in the direction of ultimately resuming full-time working.

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STORE-DOOR DELIVERY PLAN HELD WAY TO BIG SAVINGS

Questions of Responsibility and Other Details to Be Ironed Out—Officers, Engineers and Shippers Favor New Project

By FRANKLIN SNOW

NEW YORK. Nov. 6.—"An evolution, rather than a revolution," is the railroad description of the store-door delivery plan for reducing terminal congestion and the cost and delay of handling freight through crowded city streets.

Railroad officers, shippers and engineers agree that the plan has economic possibilities which may and probably should lead to its universal acceptance in the larger cities. Opinions differ sharply, however, on the issues involved. "Store-door delivery should not be handled by the railroads, but rather by outside concerns; it should have no relation to railroad rates," says J. A. Droege, general superintendent of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, while H. Chamberlain, traffic manager of the New York Merchants Association, holds a diametrically opposite view on the first of these two important points.

The Canadian System
The basic under which the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National operates is that of accepting certain commodities which will be delivered to consignee immediately upon arrival. Specified types of goods will not be delivered—and the exceptions to the rule are said to be very numerous—but the commodities which do fall under the rule will be delivered whether the consignee desires or not. His only recourse is to instruct the railroad before the shipment has reached Montreal not to deliver the freight until he notifies him to do so.

Published tariffs are in effect and the goods may be prepaid by the shipper direct to his customer's door through this means.

This plan meets with the disapproval of many merchants in the United States, due to its somewhat drastic method of dropping goods at the merchant's door without giving him proper advance notice. It is not as drastic as that of the Erie Railroad.

New York, where goods may be sent direct to the consignee if he so arranges in advance, or will otherwise be sent to an inland freight station.

These stations, it is said by T. C. Powell, vice-president of the Erie, "act as a depository for the consignee who buys in carload lots, but who has no room at the moment to accept delivery. To avoid heavy demurrage rate (assessed for storage of goods in freight cars) the inland stations are available and have been used for years." In this case, goods may be left and disposed of at the consignee's leisure. This also assists the commission merchants who are the consignees, but not the actual consumers of the goods, and who can let the freight go to a warehouse from whence it can be parceled out.

The Port of New York Authority is making an intensive study of the project, and while it is not yet prepared to make a definite recommendation, it is keenly interested in the project. Attention is called to the studies made by the Bi-State Com-

mision which several years ago recommended that 10 inland stations, to serve all railroads jointly, be established.

At present, all less-than-carload freight arriving by different railroads is moving from individual railroad terminals and piers to all parts of the city, involving many cross hauls. By dividing the long city into zones, utilizing the fast-shuttle freight routes and vehicular tunnels now nearing completion under the Hudson, it is stated that goods can be brought to inland joint stations and from there distributed to consignees in that district, thereby reducing the movement of partially laden trucks, and the long hauls of trucks to deliver shipments perhaps at remote separated points.

The same principal may be applied in reverse form to outgoing shipments, in place of the present system which often necessitates the use of five different trucks to carry five different shipments (often partial loads) to as many railroads.

In such plan, the use of containers is frequently urged, the containers being loaded at leisure and placed on the truck when it calls, thus leaving the truck free to perform its primary function—namely, that of carrying goods, rather than awaiting loads at various points. This very delay is the reason shippers have found the home-delivered vehicle more economical for smaller shipments at least.

Big Savings Cited

It is stated that less-than-carload freight must have an inland station for assembling and distribution. If the actual store-door delivery is optional to the shipper, the plan will bring about an economy to the management engineer, for it will automatically eliminate one cost of handling, and the incident delay, thus allowing the truckmen to reduce his charges materially. On carload freight, estimates indicate that the merchant can save as much as \$1.40 a ton in this manner.

Mr. Droege stated that the New Haven railroad had been making intensive studies of the various methods of serving its patrons in New Haven, and of the handling of freight by lighterage. He agreed that a store-door plan must be optional on the part of the consignee or shipper, provided that the latter may avail himself of his own trucks if he so elects. The question of rates, including whether or not the railroad shall assume the burden as a part of the through service, is one of the most delicate matters connected with the problem. It is agreed, Mr. Droege states, that the advantage to the receiver of freight, either in economies in trucking or in superior service, must be such as to attract him to the plan, and if, in the case of the New Haven, a plan for a more direct handling between the walls and the store doors in lower New York, should prove cheaper than by present methods, as doubtless would be the case, the merchant should participate in the advantages.

That the question of store-door delivery is not entirely a new one is shown by the successful operation of the plan in Washington for a number of years, the Pennsylvania Railroad finally abandoning it there due to insistent demands that its delivery zone be extended in length. Colonel Charles Hins also calls attention to the success of the plan in Baltimore where it was operated from 1867 until about 1913 and in Washington for a period almost as long.

BOYS' ORDER OF BUILDERS UNITES SONS OF MASONS

Growth Without Publicity to 45,000 Members in Less Than Four Years Marks Organization Founded in Chicago to Foster "More Righteous Manhood"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—From a little group of 35 boys, sons and brothers of Masons, organized here about three and a half years ago, the Order of the Builders for Boys has grown to national proportions, with 45,000 members in various sections of the country.

Formed to give to boys and young men between the ages of 14 and 21 something of the inspiration and activity Masonry gives to men, it filled no general need that it has grown without publicity or advertising.

The chapter is governed by a representative council and is under the guidance of a volunteer advisory council of Master Masons pledged to give time and friendship to the boy members.

Boys' Lodges of the Chicago district.

"For some years," he explained, "this bureau offered help to boys who were brought before the juvenile and boys' courts. Success of this work led those interested to go a step further and to build for these boys already surrounded by constructive influences a perpetuating patriotic spirit, as a preventive of the degeneration of our country's most dependable young manhood."

The first chapter of the new order was organized here by aid of the Van Rensselaer Lodge of Perfection. This chapter and others in the order are primarily made up of at least 20 boys, sons and brothers of Masons and their intimate friends who are properly recommended. The chapter is governed by a representative council and is under the guidance of a volunteer advisory council of Master Masons pledged to give time and friendship to the boy members.

Bible Is Guidebook

Mr. Millard said he had received letters from business men, high school principals and mothers telling of the good that Boy Builders has done. This he traced to the written teaching of the ritual and the spoken teaching of men advisors. He concluded:

"When a boy is taken into the order, he receives a Bible. He is told to regard it as a guidebook for his travels, to read it at home every day. Each meeting is begun with the opening of the Bible."

"An essential teaching of the order is giving. Boys are urged to give

of themselves in companionship not only to fellow members but to those outside the order with whom they come in contact. They are told to let their light shine."

The order is not to be regarded as a passport into Masonry, but as an institution apart. Master Masons are always welcome to meetings and those who have been in contact with boys and let them from its. Its purpose is not to make Masons but to build a new and more righteous manhood."

Chapters have been organized in New York, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Jersey.

TANGER BANNED TO NATIVE CROWDS FROM SPANISH ZONE

TANGERI, Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Large numbers of natives stream into Tangier from the Spanish Zone to do their marketing.

The number of country people arriving here on market days, Sundays and Thursdays, is estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000; they bring in produce which is very useful and their purchases of candies, sugar, spices and cotton goods form an important item of Tangier trade.

These people walk very long distances, and with Tethan, Larache and Arzila closed to them, the ban placed by the Spanish authorities on their crossing the frontier to come to Tangier was a serious matter both to them and to Tangier tradesmen.

This is, of course, a very difficult matter for the Spanish military authorities as can readily be seen.

They have to do what they can to do the best under the circumstances in granting passes. Naturally, these are not granted to anyone from the insurgent districts; still it is sure that numbers from there manage to get through somehow.

Now they are at their best.

And we have a wonderful display.

You will delight in them.

Come in and see them.

Or better still, let us send you some of these beauties.

Just telephone us your favorite color. Other choice seasonable flowers if you prefer. Always the select of the market at

The Chicago Tea Shop
100 Dearborn Avenue
Home Crooking
CHICAGO
We serve a special 40c plate luncheon
Dinner 50c and 75c

SHOUKAIR
Bars—Carpet—Cleanned—
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Chilly days are on the way!

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CLEANERS—DYERS
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5535-5541 Broadway, CHICAGO
Fe Specialties in Family Wash and
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Two blocks north
of the Bridge
One-half block east
of the Boulevard
YOU ENJOY
DELICIOUS FOOD
MIDST DUTCH
SCENERY, VISIT
The Holland Tea Room
157 East Ontario Street, Chicago
LUNCHEON—AFTERNOON TEA
DINNER Sunday Dinner from 1 to 8 P. M.

Martha Weathered Shop
THE DRAKE HOTEL

Devoted to
the requirements of
those seeking the
ULTRA IN Apparel

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Misses
Shop
OPPOSITE THE DRAKE

Komiss Prices Are Never High

H. ZEISS
Tailoring and Cleaning
Pressing, Altering and Repairing
We also clean household articles
Let me serve you from my
Oakland 1365 1409 E. 47th Street
CHICAGO

SIGNS BARBERS WIGS
H. ZEISS
Tailoring and Cleaning
Pressing, Altering and Repairing
We also clean household articles
Let me serve you from my
Oakland 1365 1409 E. 47th Street
CHICAGO

Chrysanthemums
Now they are at their best.
And we have a wonderful display.
Come in and see them.
Or better still, let us send you some of these beauties.
Just telephone us your favorite color. Other choice seasonable flowers if you prefer. Always the select of the market at

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31 South State Street
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Charge accounts solicited

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301 South State Street
S. E. Cor. State and Jackson
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Cocoa Squirrel Trimmed
Kashmania Coats
\$79.75
This luxurious coat is beauti-
fully made and intended
comes in Cranberry Red, Ox Blood,
and Penny Brown. All sizes
Others equally as attractive also
modestly priced.

komiss Prices Are Never High

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
CHICAGO

QBN-AHP-MSM

Monogrammed Stationery
Including 72 Sheets, 50 Envelopes
And a Three Letter Die

Complete for \$3.75

This offering is an opportune one, for orders placed now will be delivered early in December, and a package of this monogrammed stationery will make a charming Christmas gift.

There are fifty different styles of monograms from which to choose. Only a few of them are shown. The paper is of an excellent grade with linen finish. There are 72 die-stamped sheets and 50 envelopes to match.

Each order will be packed in an attractive box, suitable for Christmas Gift-giving. Orders should be placed without delay, as only a limited number can be taken.

Webb Avenue Book Room

Second of a series of advertisements regarding the telephone situation in New England

Why?

The principal reason why we cannot go on furnishing adequate telephone service at present rates lies in the lessened purchasing power of the dollar as reflected in higher prices for materials and labor.

Up to the war period our dollar of income was pretty well adjusted to the dollar of outgo.

Since the war, while selling you telephone service from plant built at pre-war prices, we were able to make ends meet largely through improvements in equipment and operating practices, and partly through increased rates which gave us approximately fifteen per cent additional revenue, per telephone.

But this equipment, built at pre-war prices, has been more and more replaced by new equipment built at present-day prices; furthermore, the number of new telephones connected in the past five years is the largest in any equal period of our existence—an increase of thirty-six per cent for the company as a whole and of forty per cent for Massachusetts.

Telephone rates of five years ago, when the average cost of plant and equipment was \$158 per telephone, do not provide an adequate return today when the average cost of plant and equipment is \$178 per telephone, and steadily increasing.

An increase in telephone rates is necessary, not only to attract the new money required to meet the demands for expansion, but also to keep up the present service.



New England Telephone & Telegraph Company
MATT B. JONES, President

The Lassie Beauty Shoppe

Mary I. Evans
Announces opening of enlarged shoppe
Permanent Waving—Marcelling
Shilling:

We employ only experienced operators
Telephone Grand 3584
404 Straus Building
3rd and Grand Avenue, Milwaukee

Mary I. Miller Gift and Antique Shop

101 So. 18 Street, CORNER Main Street
LA CROSSE, WIS.

Lamps, Lamp Shades, Fancy Pillows, Table
Runners. A complete line of materials with a
variety of designs.

Instructions free in making lamp shades, table
runners, pillows and draperies.

Marshall & Ilsley Bank

ESTABLISHED 1847

We solicit your account on
the basis of the service we

endeavor to render.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

• MILWAUKEE • WISCONSIN •

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• MILWAUKEE • WISCONSIN •</p

Two American Women Go Alone in Twelve Days From Peking to Moscow

An Open Window When Crossing a Bridge Brings a Shot, Maps Are Revised and the Ural Woods Are Full of Soldiers

The first part of this series of two articles appeared on Nov. 11.

PART II

We were in Manchuria by the afternoon of the 27th, and here we changed into the dimmest and dullest of all the trains of the journey. Some clever journalist has described Russian trains as "match boxes drawn by a samovar," and while this would be far from it to the Trans-Siberian Express, it perfectly suits the dreary little train from Manchuria to Chita. We buried our noses in the forget-me-nots we had bought at a wayside station, and tried to forget the soiled ticking on our, battered berths as we rattled away to the frontier. We realized that we had been three days and nights in covering only the southern half of Manchuria; that we had whirled past here in a virgin country, to support millions, through vast forests over broad rivers, and were still far from the northern border when we turned west to cross into Siberia.

The train stopped in rolling green country at a blockhouse above which drooped the red flag of the Soviet. Our passports were collected for examination, and we wandered up and down the tracks watching the late sunset. We saw about 9 o'clock, the darkness, the tales we had heard of confiscated passports, search of the person, and other reports of like nature, would prove realities or bugaboos.

They were bugaboos, of course. One woman, a Mongol in a flowing blue satin cape was taken off the train as it pulled out, but the rest of us had our passports courteously returned. A customs examination followed, made by a woman inspector whose name I have forgotten, though for entire convenience, but we had no courtesy to complain of. I might add here that while passports and customs examinations seemed rather frequent, we had no cause for complaint during the entire time we were in Russia. We had reason to respect the efficiency of Red officials, and no reason to consider ourselves unfairly used.

We were glad to escape from our train at Chita at 11 the next morning, but Chita itself, although prettily situated in a river valley, was imposingly ugly, far from delightful. It is a pioneer town of the roughest sort, with blockhouses perched beside pretentious and hideous stone buildings, and when we saw it, had much distributed generally over its glaring ugliness. We rejoiced at 2 o'clock when we at last boarded the express which makes the trip each week from Chita to Moscow, and arrived in a running time of a few hours under an even seven days.

Under Fire

We found our accommodations comfortable and the two porters quite obliging, although they wore rough wool clothes which looked none too clean. One window had to be pried up with an iron bar each time we wanted it open, and as we were required to shut it every time we closed it, we were a tax upon the good nature of the porters, who think such a desire as ours for fresh air decidedly strange.

Once I left the window open as we went over a river, and the sentry on guard at the end of the bridge fired. It seems there is danger that someone will drop a bomb on the bridge if this someone is tempted by an open window, and therefore I received a sharp reminder of the error of my ways.

Sunday, the 29th, found us near Lake Balkal, speeding through forests and fields where white lilies, wild roses, forget-me-nots and other summer flowers we saw at last. We wound into hills, crossed waterways, and at about 10 in the morning we caught a glimpse of the lake—a sheet of gray rimmed with dark mountains where snow lay in streaks under floating mists.

We ran along the lake's southern end all day. We hoped to see some of the aboriginal Burlats who live on either side of this remote lake, but they do not frequent railroad stations, and the only people we saw were the hardy Russian peasants still bundled in winter clothes and fur-lined caps. The ice in Balkal breaks on the tenth of June and comes in again late in August.

Where the Maps Are Wrong

We left beautiful Balkal when we made an abrupt turn to the west and followed the bed of the River Angara. The following day was one of uncomfortable heat in spite of running through a superbly high plain forest. Here we discovered that no two of our maps agreed about this part of the country. Rivers wandered helter skelter, in no two maps the same, and towns were scattered along the way with several hundred miles difference in their locations. There must, of course, be reliable maps of the

Cornelia Garage

3446-3452 Broadway, Chicago
TIRES—ACCESSORIES—OILS AND GREASES

A CLEARING HOUSE BANK
Citizens State Bank
of Chicago
2225 Lincoln Ave., Cor. Monroe St.
CHICAGO
Resources Over Eight Million Dollars

Holiday Specials
SMART NECKWEAR, SILK LINGERIE and SWEATERS
Mary Haskell

The Kewpie Shop
505 Stevens Blvd.
CHICAGO

region, but our purchases were more amusing than instructive.

After the lake and the forests we

brakes went on and we climbed down into the quiet and cool of the great spaces. The men often ran races, played leap frog or sang rollicking Russian songs, while the engineers seemed to take the wheels of the locomotive in pieces; and we filled our hands with wild flowers or sat at the long damp grass.

By July 3 we were passing through a low and unimpressive part of the Urals. There were fine forests and we soon noticed that soldiers were posted very thickly among the trees. We came upon their camp, which was an extremely business-like looking affair. Some men at the car window remarked that Russia had a million men under arms, but their comments ceased with that sin-

French Stamp Commemorates Ronsard, Prince of Poets

London

Special Correspondence

FOUR hundred years ago, near the little village of Contre-Pierre de Ronsard was born and the event is being honored by the issue of a special stamp which will be in use until Dec. 31. The value will be 75 centimes, the duty now required for letters leaving the country, and the design is a portrait of the "prince of poets," as Ronsard

is patronage of courts was fraught with no little controversy, and it was long his lot to be splendidly admired and as violently attacked. His last days were spent in Vendome, the capital of his native province, and he passed away at his priory of Saint-Simeon at Tours.

Portuguese Aero Stamps

The new air line between Lisbon and Madrid will bring early in the new year a special series of Portuguese stamps.

region, however, accounts for their late appearance. There are two designs and five values, and the printing is limited to 80,000 sets, with an additional 11,000 of the 50c duty. Details of the issue are: 30c, deep rose brown; 60c, light blue; 75c, deep blue; and 10c, green. The first three values show a vignette representing Garibaldi crossing the frontier of the republic at the time of his escape from the Austrians. The two high values show Garibaldi shielded by the Republican Liberty of San Marino.

Swiss Jubilee Issue

The Swiss Postal Administration has prepared a series of two stamps to commemorate the jubilee of the

20c. red and 30c. blue, and the design shows the old Conseil des Etats in the Rue des Arsenals at Bern where the first congress of the Union was held on Oct. 9, 1848. The designs are by M. A. Tieche and M. W. Stettler, and the plates have been engraved by M. J. Sprenger. Each stamp bears the inscription "Jubile de l'U. P. U. Siege du 1er. congrès 9 octobre 1874."

The Question of Perils

Periodically the question of a separate issue of stamps for the semi-independent Malay State of Perlis is brought to the notice of collectors, and now the point is again being raised. For the purpose of postal administration Perlis is included with Kedah and uses the pictorial series of stamps bearing the name of that State, but it is otherwise quite apart, under an independent Rajah and with its capital at Kangar. The State lies nearest the Siamese frontier and was ceded by the King of Siam, with Kedah, Tringganu and Kelantan, in 1809. Three years later when special stamps were introduced for the state, Perlis was not included with Kedah. It may be recalled that the Siamese first occupied this part of the Malay Peninsula in 1821 and divided the portion now known as Kedah into four parts or districts—Setul, Kubang Pasu, Perlis, and Kedah. Whether a separate issue will be introduced for Perlis eventually is uncertain, but there is no doubt that such an innovation would please the local Rajah and invest his little kingdom with considerable importance.

What for M. P.'s!

Another little problem which makes its periodical appearance is the question of free postal facilities for English members of Parliament. Whether such an innovation would be justified need not concern collectors as such correspondence would be franked like other official letters, but should a special stamp be introduced as in Spain the matter would be of considerable interest to collectors and to the general public too. The Senators and Elected Deputies of the Spanish Cortes have enjoyed the privilege of free postage since 1857; in 1895, however, a special stamp was introduced and a certain number were allowed to each member. The first of these special stamps was more or less a provisional model, by printing sheets of the current 1 centavo bearing the head of the young king, in yellow, the ordinary type of the date being printed in brown-violet. In the following year a stamp of special design was introduced and bearing the inscription "Congres de los diputados." The design shows the arms of Spain and Bourbon, with crown above, and the stamps were printed in rose. In 1898 the same design appeared in blue and this type is still in use. No value is indicated on these two stamps.

ELISE A. RUNYAN
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
1776 1/2 3RD STREET, DORCHESTER, ILLINOIS

Telephone Midway 7491

You will be well pleased
with our service

Tafejian Bros.

IMPORTERS

Oriental Rugs

609 No. Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO

Moving, Packing
and Shipping
601 E. 60th St.
Chicago, Ill.
Phone Hyde Park 7178

LINDSAY STORAGE CO.
An Opportunity
to Serve You Appreciated

STERLING HARDWARE CO.
15 West Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

SERVICE

Complete man in every department,
simply the shopping problem at 80c.
An honest endeavor is made to
serve you with the best prices,
the best quality and the
best service. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

"If you can't get it at *Steinle*,
you can't get it in Chicago."

Diamonds

FOR over a half a century the name of Charles E. Graves & Company has been synonymous for the best diamond jewelry and a certainty of full value.

Charles E. GRAVES & Company
Madison Street at
Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO.
Established 1857

FOR DINNER
Whether for the occasional dinner "out" or for your regular eating place,
you will find the best of food, daintily served amid
pleasant surroundings at

Parker's Cafe
Hyde Park Blvd. at
LAKE PARK AVE., CHICAGO
Luncheon \$1.00
Dinner \$1.25
Special Sunday
Dinner \$1.25

ELISE A. RUNYAN
DISTINCTIVE CLOTHES
1776 1/2 3RD STREET, DORCHESTER, ILLINOIS

Telephone Midway 7491

Gifts in the
Leather
Section
at "Spaulding's"

Among the interesting things collected for "the season of giving" are these Brown Leather Frames effectively tooled in Gold

5x7 Inches . . . \$2.50
6x8 Inches 3.25
7x9 Inches 4.00
8x10 Inches 4.75
10x15 Inches 5.50

The measurements are the sizes
of the "openings"

SPÄULDING & CO.
Goldsmiths—Silversmiths—Jewelers
Michigan Ave. at Van Buren St.
CHICAGO
23 Rue de la Paix - PARIS

745 Buckingham Place
CHICAGO
PHONE—BUCKINGHAM 1900

74

SUNSET STORIES

Happy Squashes

NOw to understand this story you must know that Cousin Robert, who was many years older than Joseph William, in fact, he was at least 20 years older, was making a squash, and had been doing it in the garden house in the back yard. He had been painting the roof red, and the blinds green, and he also had some black paint, which he had been using around the windows. Joseph William had been helping by looking on and talking. It was a fine autumn morning, and there were many dry leaves in the yard, so that they looked like a bright, colored carpet, and in the garden plot, near the chicken house, there were quite a number of round yellow squashes waiting to be picked.

Yellow squashes
Eight or nine
In the garden
Plot ready.

There they lie
As plain as day
Now the vines
Have shrunk away.

Yellow squashes,
By and by
The vines make
Delicious pie.

"Squashes look like a lot of people," said Joseph William.

"They look like some people," said Cousin Robert, "but not like everybody. I flatten myself that I do not look like a squash."

"You can take out the inside of a squash," said Joseph William, "and then add nose and mouth in it, and put a candle inside."

"So you can," said Cousin Joseph.

"But they don't let me stay up late enough at night to do it," said Joseph William.

"They will sometime," said Cousin Robert.

"I like squashes with faces on them," said Joseph William.

"So do I." said Cousin Robert. "Let's make a face on this big one."

So Cousin Robert took some green paint and made two large spots for eyes on the big yellow squash. Then he took some black paint and made eyebrows over the eyes. And then he took some more black paint and made a nose between them. And then he took some red paint and made a fine large mouth with a fine large grin just where a mouth belongs under a nose.

AUSTRIANS SIGN TREATY WITH SWISS

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Austria recently signed a treaty of arbitration with Switzerland, by which a permanent council of arbitration is created which shall have the adjustment of all disputes which may arise between the two countries. Dr. Alfred Gruber, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed on behalf of Austria, and M. Bascart, Swiss Minister at Vienna, for the Federal Council of his country. Austria already has such a treaty with Poland and with a few other countries.

As far as can be gathered, however, there seems no immediate likelihood of any general adoption of this policy by concerted action of the continental European states, which was the original purpose in concluding the treaty in Switzerland, when Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland agreed to use arbitration for all conflicting issues. The treaty was negotiated under the authority of the League of Nations.

COURT RULES FILIPINO HAS CITIZENSHIP RIGHT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Natives of the Philippines are eligible to become American citizens, whether they have or have not been in the military service of the United States, it was ruled yesterday by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

The ruling was made in a test case involving Ambrose Javier, native of the Philippines, who declared Nov. 30, 1921, his intention of becoming an American citizen. Opposition of the bureau of naturalization to the granting of final papers to Mr. Javier was overruled.

AB.C.ii 123 FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

DOLCE ICE XX ICE CREAM

SAMUEL MURRAY

"Say it with flowers"

1017 GRAND AVE., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Benton 2373 1918 FANO

Atlas Coal Co.

BROWN BROS. OWNERS

Good Coal Prompt Delivery

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The Christian Science Monitor
1017 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
Walnut Street, 21st and Walnut Street,
1210 and Walnut Streets, 21st and Walnut
Avenue, 21st and Walnut Streets; Hotel
Kings Hotel, Murray, Stevens & Walker,
John Main Building.

the squash Cousin Robert had painted. Then Joseph William stood by, and Cousin Robert painted the next squash, so that there were three squashes with faces on them. Joseph William painted a face on the next squash, and Cousin Robert painted a face on its nearest neighbor. And when they came to the last squash in the garden plot Joseph William painted one eye half an nose and half a mouth. And Cousin Robert painted another eye and half a nose and half a mouth. And then there were nine very happy painting squashes.

"I guess those squashes will surprise Father when he comes out in the garden," said Joseph William.

"I think that they will," said Cousin Robert.

"See how they grin!" said Joseph William. "I wonder what makes them feel so happy."

"They are grinning with pleasure," said Cousin Robert, "to think what fine squash they will make when they are picked."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



VIENNA-PARIS TRIP

MANY HOURS SHORTER

VIENNA, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The Vienna, whose frequent travelers to Paris and London on business or pleasure, are shortening the decision recently taken at Prague by the heads of various railway companies to institute an Orient express from Strasbourg to Vienna, then on to Bratislava, Budapest, Bucharest, This will shorten the trip from Vienna to Paris by many hours, as the present route lies through Switzerland and then up to Paris.

As a sign of the times, it is also politically encouraging. In a trip made last year from Paris to Prague, across the continent by way of Strasbourg and Nuremberg, the connections were so dislocated that it required three changes of trains and a delay of an entire day to make the journey. The situation was simply that the Germans were averse to transit through France to their country.

The House of Courtesy

Berkson Bros.
Women's and Men's Apparel
1108-1110 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Fred Smith Cleaners
Keep your clothes new by using our new Bowser Clarifier System. Clean-Clothes Laundry

2609 Broadway Westport 1179 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Summit Cleaners
Studs Pressed 50¢
Cleaned and Pressed \$1.00
We Call and Deliver
Distinctive and Satisfactory Service

Hys Park 1414 39th & Summit, Kansas City, Mo.

Our Yvette Beauty Shop

Offers a complete range of personal service for the particular woman, manuring, shampooing, manicuring, hair permanent, coloring, hair for women and children (men barbers).

Yvette Shop
On the Main Mission

Klinics
Candy-Soda-Luncheon
1112 Walnut thru to 1110-15 Main KANSAS CITY, MO.

KODAKS

ROBERT W. COMBS

COMBES

The Biggest Photo Show in Town

At 10 EAST ELEVENTH STREET KANSAS CITY, MO.

Corporation Photo-Furniture Plans
Kodak Pen Repairs
Kodak Film Developments

It is uniform
In the millions
of houses, the
quality never
varies.
Same, delicious
bread, yesterday,
today,
always.

Kansas City
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RURAL FRANCE URGED TO USE ITS WHITE COAL

**Mr. Boret Wants Electricity
Carried Into Cottage
and Farm**

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
PARIS, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence)—The first Congress of Rural Electrification was recently held at Lyons. The object of the congress was well expressed by Victor Boret when he declared that France was a country which had immense potential electrical resources in the shape of rivers and waterfalls, and that there should be carried into the most humble cottage and farm this servant of mankind. There was a glorification of what is called "white coal"—that is to say, water which can be turned into electricity.

In spite of the industrial aspect that France is taking on, agriculture still remains the basic activity of France, and it is felt that every effort should be made to transform and to modernize the conditions of existence of the peasant farmer. This can be done by a more intensive use of electricity. The electrification of the countryside is, in a

word, the new purpose which has taken shape.

There is no reason why electrically worked machinery, reducing to a minimum the fatigue of the farmer, and enhancing the value of his farm, should not be introduced. At present, in most parts of the French countryside, primitive conditions still prevail. One can even see rough plows being drawn by oxen.

The congress studied the means by which as quickly as possible the enormous potential of the electrification of the countryside could be effected. If this can be done rapidly, argued M. Boret, the exodus from the countryside toward the large towns will be stopped, the yield of the earth will be augmented, and France generally will thus become richer.

For the first time there is a unanimous agreement of complete collaboration between all those who are interested in the progress of French agriculture. The electrification of the countryside opens up infinite perspectives. Instead of industry and agriculture being opposed to each other, they are complementary and should aid each other. There should be set up wherever possible hydroelectric factories, and with the effects of hydroelectric and agricultural completed, individuals and the Nation should profit.

It will be said, perhaps, that after all this Lyons meeting was merely a congress which accomplished nothing practical; but at any rate, one of the most notable signs of a new spirit in France is the number of demonstrations of this kind, which denote an extraordinary interest in progress. And it is impossible to imagine that the fresh impetus will not be given to the movement.

The Library

International Friendship Through Children's Books

By CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT
Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library

INTERNATIONAL Friendship through Children's Books sounds very like the slogan which since war years have almost daily hit us in the eye, promising that the world will be saved soon, if everybody will observe Children's Book Week, Apple Day, Go-to-Church Sunday, Father's Day and so on, all round the calendar.

I appreciate the value of these methods; but I wish to make it clear in spite of my title that I have no intention of prescribing a list of children's books with the blithe assurance that these properly administered, will end international hatreds. I do believe, however, that librarians who choose their children's books wisely may make no small contribution to the solution of the problem.

The ideas which are formed by their early environment most people carry with them through life. Early prejudices some people outgrow, but tolerance is a rare attainment with most.

Chocaw to Him

Presently I gave a lantern-slide talk on England and Scotland to a group of children in a Jewish tenement section of Brooklyn. Because people who have little money are apt to like the beauty in possible only to the rich, and because our New York children can hardly escape from thinking of material luxuries and real greatness as synonymous, I tried to make my travel talk and pictures point several "morals" as well as give pleasure and information.

Pictures of the tiny down-dressed infants of humble folk, for example, gave me a chance to show that one need not make poverty an excuse for ugliness, since tidy streets, dry-covered walls and window boxes of flowers were possible even in Brooklyn.

When I had finished and awkward, loyal-hearted fourteen-year-old said to me,

"Miss Hunt, I don't like to have you say those Americans are better than America. America first, always."

And I answered:

"If all means let us try to make America first in justice in honesty, in忠實 to man, but never in baseness and blindness to any lessons of beauty and real greatness which other countries can teach us."

The boy looked at me, as dazedly as if I had addressed him in Chocaw.

The Prejudice of Friendliness

What I have been saying illustrates things well known, but I wish to emphasize these familiar ideas.

First: the importance of giving young children the right kind of prejudices.

Second: the fact that some kinds of books may be used to implant just the prejudice we mean.

Third: that certain kinds of books may help to train young people to think, so that they will be less likely to follow blindly, later in life, the mistaken rulers of their respective countries.

The time to begin this prejudicing of children to a feeling of friendliness for other lands is definitely in childhood. Pictures which caricature and ridicule people of different colored skins and different shaped noses—eat different foods and wear different clothes, these pictures give the tiny child his first lesson in race prejudice. Picture books which show these differences in ways that make foreign lands wonderfully interesting and desirable are exceedingly important beginnings in the children's education toward international friendships. Pictures which make trickery, cruelty, rudeness, disrespect for authority, occasion for side-splitting laughter breed vulgarity and laxness of moral fiber.

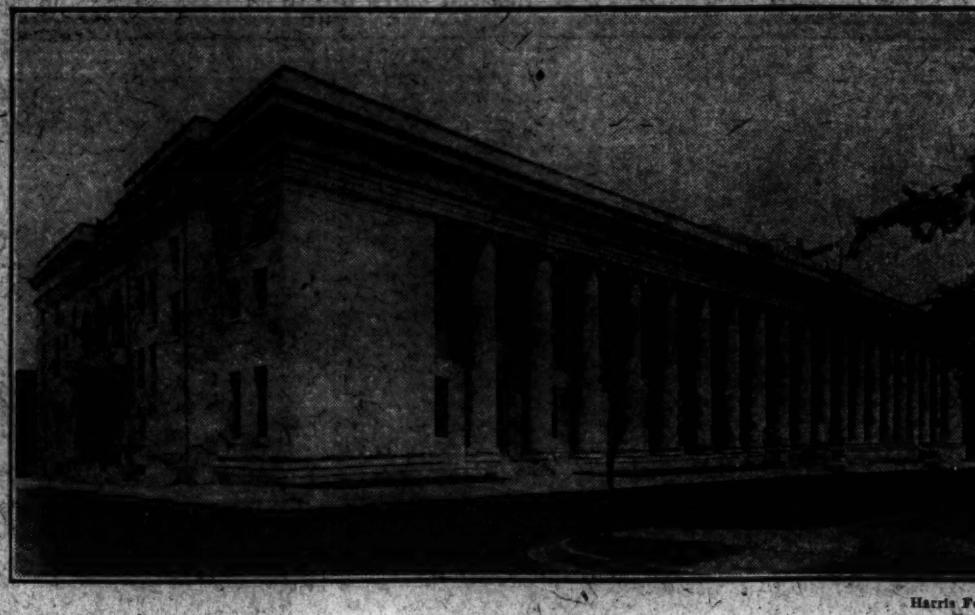
None but the Beautiful

Let a child, on the contrary, see non-pictorial beauties, in color and line, in breadth of interest, in the best ideals of conduct, and the way has been prepared for an appreciation of the finer things of life, among which are justice, tolerance, kindness, chivalry.

Poetry and songs are effective means of making children feel the heartbeats of their brothers in other lands.

The choicest fairy tales—not, I do not say just fairy tales—make the child at home in Italy, in India, in Sweden, in South America—in any country where a literary genius has made such a contribution as "Pinocchio," "The Jungle Book," "The Adventures of Nils," "A Little Boy Lost," "The Greek and Norse myths," "Robin Hood" and "King

Named in Memory of Albert Pike, Renowned Mason



Harris Foto
New Scottish Rite Cathedral in Little Rock, Ark., Contains Banquet Hall Seating 1000 Persons and Auditorium Accommodating 1500

tempt upon a dark-skinned jungle boy, a "greasy Eskimo," a youth whose father wore a pigtail.

If we had more books like "King Tom and the Runaways," a story of George written by a southerner, it would be well to add to the list of eastern children, many of whom still think of the south in terms of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and Charles Carleton Coffin. I do not mean in the least that I would try to scrap "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but I would rather save it for high school years than push it on the younger children.

As to war stories, children must not miss the high call to heroism and sacrifice or sell which their fathers had, and it is possible to pass on the truth about war without using hatreds. Of comparatively recent and not very well-known books, I consider "The King's Powder," "His Majesty's Sloop Diamond Rock," "Henry and His Travels," "The Refugee Family," excellent examples of the sort of war stories our children may well read.

For Children of Other Lands

Inducing our American children to a friendly feeling toward people of other lands is only one step in the right direction. The children of other countries must be in step, day by day, with our children.

A generous multimillionaire is needed to help us get the kind of juvenile books I have described translated into many languages and made accessible to boys and girls all over the world. I have been told that publishers in most foreign countries cannot afford to bring out many "juvenile" books, because the market for them is so small. Here is a great opportunity for the philanthropist of international outlook.

SOUTH AFRICAN CURRENCY

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The South African Government has invited Dr. G. Vissering, president of the Netherland Bank, to accompany Professor Kemerer of Princeton University to South Africa, in order to examine the question of adopting a gold standard. Dr. Vissering is expected to leave this month, and hopes to complete his investigations before January. He will then proceed to Java with the object of discussing with the Government and the Java Bank means for restoring Indian exchange and the gold standard.

DANES' COST OF LIVING RISING

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—The wholesale index number continues to rise and for September was fixed at 234, an increase of three points. Within the last 12 months the rise aggregates 14 points. The higher index number is mainly due to dearer articles of food, though such important items as bread, butter and eggs all having risen materially.

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ARKANSAS MASONS BUILD CONSISTORY COSTING \$1,000,000

New Home of Scottish Rite in Little Rock Named in Memory of Gen. Albert Pike

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 4 (Special Correspondence)—Masons of Arkansas hold their sessions here what is regarded as one of the finest consistory buildings in the south. The newly-completed Albert Pike Consistory, erected at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The structure was named in memory of Gen. Albert Pike, a native of Boston, who settled in Little Rock in 1830 and became known as an international authority on Masonic law and symbolism. General Pike commanded a Confederate division in the Civil War.

The Consistory edifice was started in 1921 and dedicated last May. It is built on massive lines, of native limestone, and occupies an entire half block in the business section of Little Rock. It contains a banquet hall capable of seating 1000 persons and an auditorium accommodating 1500.

DANISH FISHING PROFITS

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 25 (Special Correspondence)—Nearly all the Skav (north part of Zealand) fishing boats, ranging in size from about 25 to 35 tons, have been fishing in the North Sea during the past summer, with England for their market, chiefly on the Dogger Bank. They have on the whole done well, the largest earnings for the season for any one boat exceeding £2000. As a consequence of the satisfactory profits a number of new boats for this trade have been ordered.

MARSHAL'S COST OF LIVING RISING

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arbitration protocol and in urging its early ratification. Yet another question discussed was the minorities problem, particularly the condition of Magyars in Czechoslovakia and Bulgars in the Rumanian Dobruja. Twenty-one nations were represented at the Council meeting, including three nonmembers of the League—Germany, Turkey, and the United States. The President for next year is Sir Willoughby Dickson, the Honorable secretary of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship Through the Churches.

At the fourth annual international Democratic Congress for Peace, held recently, it was proposed that the League of Nations should devise a scheme for the international distribution of raw material. It was pointed out that one of the chief reasons why nations maintain large armaments is to protect their sources of raw material and it was suggested that if the League took over the control of raw materials it might be possible to have participation in the distribution to any nation which refused to disarm.

The International Labor Office is trying to devise an international code regulating conditions of work at sea. The purpose of such a code would be to disentangle the present confusion in national legislation on such questions as articles of agreement between sailors and their employers, social and industrial insurance for seamen, etc. The regulation of the hours of work for seamen who are not covered by the Washington eight-hour-day convention is to be brought before the International Labor Office as soon as possible.

The Japanese League of Nations Union has recently issued a pamphlet entitled "International Morality." In it is traced the growth of a social conscience, first within and then without the state, thus leading up to the obligations of every member of the League. The book consists of extracts from an official school textbook and is described by the British League of Nations Union authorities as "an excellent example of instruction in the ideals for which the League stands without any suspicion of propaganda."

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GREETING CARDS

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Benign Critic

The English Novel of Today. By Gerald Gould. London: John Castle. 14 ed. net.

If one had never read, and had no intention of ever reading, an English novel, one could still find much entertainment in Mr. Gould's book. Indeed, we follow him, as he discourses with much wit and wisdom on authors in general and authors in particular, quite as contentedly whether we know the novels he is talking about or not. The fiction reviewer of today must feel like Mrs. Partington with her mop. Where to begin, where to stop, how to spend time to do justice, how to make problems which constantly assail him. Think of reading novels at the rate Mr. Gould has read them in this twentieth century! And yet his interest is still alert; his manner is still benign; he still has a kindly word even for best-sellers, for the Ethel M. Dell's and the Hutchinsons, whom the average critic loves to labor. "Far more than 20,000 novels," published since 1900, yet here is someone who has them well in hand and is clearly undismayed!

We are told, on the cover of Mr. Gould's book, that this volume is indispensable to the intelligent reader of twentieth century fiction. How large a public that may be, it is not for anyone to say. Conclusions to be drawn from the number of fiction poured forth yearly, to line the walls of the circulating libraries, are not encouraging. But after a perusal of Mr. Gould's book, the reader, that patient imitator of best-sellers and anything else which promises temporary relaxation, should certainly be able to pick his own way intelligently amidst the throng.

Advice to Novelist

And if the reader can learn much, cannot the novelist learn even more? Who that has groaned and fretted under certain aspects of twentieth century fiction, its manifold absurdities, its artificialities of manner and of speech, will not urge the novelist to read what Mr. Gould has to say? For here is someone who has advice to give about the writing of novels, wide enough to cover most schools, dining enough to hit many a nail on the head. For instance: "Let Mr. Arlen ask himself, only once, what he would think of people who talked in life as he makes everybody talk in his novel!" Or again: "It is the drawback of Miss Jones' narrative method

that one never can be sure of the proportion of anything with anything else. She usually begins in the middle, which, on the face of it, is the wrong place to begin." Or finally: "But Mr. Fairbanks sinks to the level of my comprehension as seldom as Shadow deviates into sense."

If these authors under review will but read the extracts from their novels, framed by Mr. Gould's comments, pungent, expository, but always good-humored, often at the tip-top of generosity, his extraordinary industry and gift of analysis will have achieved a dual mission.

Omisions

It is perhaps inevitable that many people, upon whom we should have liked Mr. Gould to discourse, hardly find a place here. Of Arnold Bennett, of Wells, and of Galsworthy, he says but little; Walter de la Mare is not even mentioned; and Conrad is also, as Mr. Gould himself has given ample proof, of a good critic: "You must love your fellow and understand them."

E. P. H.

A Novelist's Letters

Letters to Three Friends. By William White (Mark Rutherford). New York: Oxford University Press. \$3.50.

THE recent reissuing of the six novels of Mark Rutherford has aroused decided interest in the man himself, William Hale White. These letters and the "Groomebridge Diary," a companion volume, are in timely response to that interest. The letters are to Mrs. Colenutt, Miss Partridge, Mr. Philip Webb and a few others.

Through such correspondence, arranged almost without editorial interference, by the wife whom he married very late in life, give such a picture of the man that one closes the book with regret at not having known him, but grateful for this intimate glimpse of him. The sentences which hid his literary talent under a pseudonym is evident here, for there is little about his own writing, which gave him a high place in the literary roll of his period. On the other hand, there is much of the work of friends, and of those whom he knew only through the printed page.

F. M.

seem to be entering on another barren epoch in literature, and we must be thankful that we have lived through, or partly in, one of the most glorious periods in English poetry, music, and art." "It Horace was to run to the earth, and were to do an odd thing, the Devil would be pleased to reflect as a drivel. Nothing in these days is acceptable but raging passion, the expression of a scepticism which is supposed to be quite original, but is as old as man and has been expounded once for all—quite enough—in Job and Ecclesiastes."

These letters, selected and arranged almost without editorial interference, by the wife whom he married very late in life, give such a picture of the man that one closes the book with regret at not having known him, but grateful for this intimate glimpse of him. The sentences which hid his literary talent under a pseudonym is evident here, for there is little about his own writing, which gave him a high place in the literary roll of his period. On the other hand, there is much of the work of friends, and of those whom he knew only through the printed page.

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Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Warner as Man and Artist. By Ernest Newman. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.

The Tide. By Mildred Cram. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5. *Antimapsant.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Socialism, Critical and Constructive. By J. Ramsay MacDonald. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$3.50.

A Dictionary of Similes. By Frank J. Wiltbach. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$4.

Manchuria, Land of Opportunities. New York: South Manchuria Railway Company. \$2.

The Heritage of Cotton. By M. D. C. Crawford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$7.50.

The Harry of Today. Edited by Sir Harry Johnston and Dr. L. H. Adens. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$5.

G. P. Putnam's Sons. *The Romantic Rise of a Great American.* By Russell H. Conwell. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$2.

The Silver Tarn. By Katherine Adams. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.

Honey-Sweet. By Edna H. L. Turpin. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

Murder of a Dofsky. By Countess De Segur. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.

Beveries of a Father. By John Crawley. Preface by Angelo Patri. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Adventures of the Times. Stories by Twenty and Three Authors. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.50.

The present reader thinks that Governor Bradford's story is as good as any; it has a simple sincerity that conveys the sense of reality, though the author seems to have little acquaintance with mifzen-topsails and maintop-gallants.

Mr. Lewis, in short, has brought together a miscellany of maritime matters which is well worth reading, but which leaves one suspecting that a much better balanced book might have been made under the same title. The excerpts from Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast" as vivid as they were, did not seem to me to be among the best of those other writers of the nineteenth century, some old-fashioned and artificial in the twentieth.

The selections that deal with history and experience—"The Frozen North," from Dr. Kane's "Journal of Arctic Explorations in Search of Sir John Franklin"; Governor Bradford's "Mayflower"; Mr. Abbott's "The Slave Trade," from "American Mer-

chant Ships and Sailors"; Dana's "The Gale," or John Paul Jones' "Bon Homme Richard"—interest the present reader more than the excerpts from fiction; except Poe's "MS. Found in a Bottle." He suspects, indeed, that a more compelling sea piece could have been found in Cooper, and wonders how it happened that the saga of the sea selected from Melville takes place on the dry land of an island. An interesting miscellany, but with less illusion of the vastly deep than the title leads to expect.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Question of the Second Rate

RUSKIN is what Dr. Johnson might have described, if he had known him, as an ingenious but unreliable author. I think, however, that the great lexicographer would hardly have read Ruskin with patience. His sturdy common sense would have been offended as much by the later writer's fine flights of lyric prose as by his romantic enthusiasm, and perhaps still more by his tendency eloquently to defend a proposition that is dubious at best.

It is hard to tell how much Ruskin is read nowadays, but I hear readers and especially young readers, more and more often expressing impatience with his magisterial manner and his cocksure opinions, and there is little doubt that the present generation does not experience the pleasure in his elaborate word-painting that his predecessor fifty years ago certainly did. Only the other day I heard a teacher of English complain that his students did not "rise to Ruskin," and he went on to declare, "not very seriously, of course,—that he felt that the main value of Ruskin in the classroom was as a "sharpener of wits." His idea was that more than most authors this one demands cautious and circumspect reading. On almost any page of Ruskin, he explained, one is likely to find some remark—some suggested theory or some dogmatic opinion—which the facile reader will accept, as sound because it is inserted amid an irrefragable context, but which the alert reader will challenge as doubtful or even absurd, or will at best wish to argue about. It is this tendency of Ruskin to hazard all sorts of views, however disputable, that, according to my friend, makes him so valuable a test of attention and of clear thinking.

This will seem to many an odd reason for reading Ruskin and yet there is, I think, something to be said for it. The old advice that used to be given to young readers, to think an hour for every volume one reads, can be very profitably applied to an author who, like Ruskin, is more ingenious than reliable, and who spent his life in a constant pondering over ideas, sentiments, or opinions of his, trying to decide either how much truth they contained or how he ever came by them.

One such opinion that he has expressed so many times that it seems to have been a favorite, is that the world would be better off if all works of art, not absolutely of the first class, should be destroyed. The opinion has been quoted so often, also, that it would appear that many critical readers agree with it; and at first glance it really does seem plausible or even possibly true. No doubt as Ruskin felt, if we lived all out lives surrounded only by the sumptuous works of art, if we saw only the best pictures and statues, heard only the best music, and read only the best books, we should be the judges for the experience, our taste would be keyed up to their level, and we should learn to scorn the sec-

ond best, the spurious, and the cheap. Moreover, since only the best would have any chance of survival, the vast majority of those who at present call themselves artists would find it useless to produce and only the consummate geniuses of any age would be able, or would dare to produce at all.

We are led to believe that some-
thing like this condition, just de-
scribed did exist among the Athenian
Greeks of the fifth century, B. C.

The artists of that period had per-
force to submit to so severe a com-
petition that inferior work was al-
most an impossibility or, if it was
produced, was subjected to so tyrannous
a criticism that it had little
chance of survival. The Athenian
youth of the great age lived sur-
rounded by objects of beauty of the
first order. Even the kitchen uten-
sils of his household were so beau-
tiful that we preserve them
nowadays in our museums of art and
use them as models for our
kitchen utensils, but for our
earlier and expensive ceramics.

All this may be true of the Greeks
and we may regret that it is not true
of modern nations; and yet we
should not forget that the Athenian
state presents a very special case.
Geographically and numerically, it
was tiny; it was, whatever its poli-
tics, an intellectual aristocracy; the
prosperity and leisure of a small
part of its inhabitants were made
possible by the labors of slaves; and
its attitude toward human life was
what we call classic, while the gen-
eral movement of modern art has
been romantic. Browning has amus-
ingly discussed the Greek love of
perfection in his "Old Pictures in
Florence"; making the point that
perfection is not final and leaves no
room for growth; it is good, it is re-
posed, while the romantic spirit ap-
plies years for something above
and beyond this world. Without en-
tering, however, upon the interminable
controversy between the classicalists
and romantics, one may still
maintain that the education of the
ancient Greeks in art, and beauty
was possible to them because they
desired it individually and as a race,
and that it will not be possible,
unless we desire it with the same
fever.

The objection to Ruskin's plea for
the destruction of all second-rate
art, then, concerns its practicability.
Ideally, something can be said for it,
but practically it is impossible.
Who, for instance, should determine
what art was first rate? And if some
jury should determine this, would
another jury, equally competent,
necessarily agree with its findings?
Ruskin himself once had a great
vogue as a critic, but we now believe
that many of his enthusiasms were
misplaced and many of his condemna-
tions mistaken. Suppose he had
been empowered to go through the
British Museum and to choose which
pictures should be consigned to the
ashes, and which status to the
bonfire—what irretrievable de-
struction among certain masters now admired!
Suppose that the early en-
emies of Wagner had been permitted
to burn the scores of all his operas,
as being, as they honestly thought
them to be, spurious art. Or sup-
pose that a great literary autocrat
like Dr. Johnson had been assigned
the task of choosing among English
poems those that deserved to sur-
vive and those that did not. Doubt-
less, he would have rejected the
minor poems of Milton, which he
never appreciated, and a hundred
other poems now classic, and would
have preserved as many that are
not now classic. One might go on in-
definitely proposing to survive at
last at the conclusion that it is safer
to preserve a thousand mediocre or
worthless works than to run the risk
of destroying one, the supreme ex-
cellence of which has not yet been
recognized.

One might also say something
about the value of those works that
are not great, and this value is not
necessarily only historical or docu-
mentary. Time, the great critic, sepa-
rates the dust from the chaff
eventually, and a man or group of men
is sufficiently wise to know when
the time has come for the ultimate decision.
There is, however, this much truth in Ruskin's
contention, that we might well spend
far more time than we do in the
presence of the supreme works of
the ages—the great epics and dramas,
for example, that have always
been the peaks by the altitude of
which we can best measure the other
mountains and hills.

R. Thurston Hopkins, In The Book-
man (London).

Sharing With the Ships

Lying on Downs above the wrinkling
bay
With the kestrels shared the
cleanly day.
The candid day; wind-shaven, brin-
dled turf:
Tall cliffs; and long sea-line of
marbled surf.
From Cornish Lizard to the Kentish
Nore.
Lipping the bulwarks of the Eng-
lish shore,
While many a lovely ship below
sailed by
On unknown errand, kempt and lei-
surely;
Pled each, oh, after each, my
heart.
Fled forth, as, watching from the
Downs apart,
I shared with ships good joys and
fortunes wide
That might befall their beauty and
their pride;

Shared first with them the blessed
void repose
Of oily days at sea, when only rose
The porpoise's slow, wheel to break
the sheen
Or satin water indolently green,
When for'd the crew, caps tilted
over eyes,
Lay-headed on deck...
The sleepy summer days; the sun-
mer nights
(The comb pricked out with rings of
harbour-lights);
The moonlit nights, the vaulted
nights of June.

When high in the cordage drifts the
entangled moon,
And blocks go knocking, and the
sheets go slapping,
And lazy swells against the sides
come lapping;
And summer mornings off red Devon
rocks,
Paint inland hat at dawn and crow-
ing cocks;

Shared swifter days, when head-
lands into ken
Trod grandly; threatened; and were
lost again.
Old fangs along the battlemented
coast;
And followed still my ship, when
winds were most
Night-sweat.
Wild stars swept overhead; her
lotus spars.
Reared to a ragged heaven sows
with stars.

As leaping out from narrow English
ease
She faced the roll of long Atlantic
seas.

Her captain then was I. I was her
crew...

Nay, I was more: I was her very
saila

Rounded before the wind, her eager
keel,

Her straining mast-heads, her re-
sponsive wheel.

Her penance stiffened like a swal-
low's wing;

Yes, I was all her slope and apest
and swing.

Whether by yellow lemons and blue
sea

she dawdled through the isles of
Thessaly.

Or saw the palms like sheaves of
scimitars

Desert's verge below the sunset
bars.

Passed the girdle of the planet
where

The Southern Cross looks over to
the Bear.

And strayed, cool Northerner be-
neath strange skies,

Flouring in the heat of tropic estuaries,

Down by the long coast, and saw
Magellan's clouds arise.

—Socavon-West, in "Orcutan
and Vineyard."

Not far from the village of Bur-



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The House on the Rocks. From an Etching by J. S. C. Simpson

Added Years, Added Good!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DEATH is the thought of humanity. It is a latent fear of what it calls old age, because it has often appeared to be to such a large degree a period of helplessness and dependence, accompanied often by want and neglect. It is not surprising, therefore, that a great deal of time and labor is spent by mortals in an effort to accumulate material possessions, in the belief that provision is thus being made for the declining years of earthly existence. If God's unfailing provision for His children were better understood, there would not be this fear, and the truth of Whittier's beautiful lines would be more fully realized:

"I know not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond His love and care."

Christian Science destroys fear, showing that it has no foundation in divine fact; for if God is infinite and God is Love, where in infinite Love is there any room for fear as a reality?

What is spoken of as the span of human life is often pitifully short; and this is partly, at least, the result of a misunderstanding of a certain statement in the Scriptures. How often does one hear it said, "Well, I have lived out my threescore years and ten"—as if seventy years were the allotted age of men upon earth, and a law for all time! In the ninetieth psalm we read, "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow." Moses rose far above any such belief of limitation.

At the age of a hundred and twenty he was still fresh and vigorous, and showed no signs of old age. The Scriptural record says of him, "Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." It was his understanding of the spiritual laws which govern man, and his obedience thereto, which enabled him to live largely above the beliefs of corporeal sense. The prophet Isaiah speaks of the time coming when "the child shall die an hundred years old." Mankind should give up the mistake that there is a limit fixed for one's life on earth.

Why should advanced years be a period of uselessness and decadence, instead of its very opposite? The passing years should bring increased wisdom, a better balanced judgment, greater self-control, a clearer understanding of man's true nature and spiritual destiny. As the individual puts off from day to day the "old man," or false material sense of being, the real and immortal man of God's creating should come more and more to the light; and this process of putting on immortality ought to lift humanity above its present limited beliefs. On page 245 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy speaks quite emphatically on this point. She says, "Men and women of riper years and larger lessons ought to ripen into health and immortality, instead of lapsing into darkness or gloom." On page 245 of the same volume she relates an interesting experience in the life of a certain woman. This woman was disappointed in love when very young, and became insane. In the place where she was an inmate, she stood daily at the window watching for the return of her lover, because she believed herself still living in the same hour as when they were parted. In this state of thought she continued young. Some travelers who saw her when she was seventy-four guessed her age to be under twenty. Does not this experience prove that age is the result of one's own thinking? This woman had passed threescore years and ten, and still was young, because she thought herself young.

Since the advent of Christian Science into the world, longevity has been steadily increasing. Why? Because Christian Science turns thought away from the false, limited human sense of life, and shows what Life is. Life is eternal. The circle of life is its symbol, with no definite point either of beginning or of ending. When these facts are more generally understood, and mankind's thinking is more in harmony with them, the present fears and limitations which beset mortals will be greatly lessened, and will diminish until they finally disappear.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

Evening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I find in the west,
Gold, red and yellow.
Robin above its nest,
Chirping so mellow.

Children at their prayer,
Evening star up there.
Earth gathers to her breast,
Night and peace and rest.

Modestie Blanca Miller.

Dr. Johnson's Hebrides Style

Of the hills . . . many may be called with Homer's Ida abundant in springs, but few can deserve the epithet which he bestows upon Pelion by waving their leaves. They exhibit very little variety; being almost wholly covered with dark heath, and even that seems to be checked in its growth. What is not health is nakedness, a little diversified now and then by a stream rushing down the steep. An eye accustomed to flowery pastures and waving harvests is astonished and repelled by this wide extent of hopeless sterility. The appearance is that of matter incapable of form or usefulness, dismissed by nature from her care and disinterested in her favours, left in its original elemental state, or quickened only with one sullen power of useless vegetation.

It would be difficult to conceive that this amount of barrenness can afford very little amusement to the traveler; for it is easy to sit at home and contemplate rocks and heath, and waterfalls; and that these journeys are useless labours, which neither impregnate the imagination, nor enlarge the understanding. It is true that for the greater part of things, we must content ourselves with such knowledge as may exhibit, or analogy supply; but it is clear, likewise, that these ideas are always incomplete, and that at least, we have compared them with realities; we do not know them to be realities.

As we see more, we become possessed of more certainties, and consequently gain more principles of reasoning, and found a wider basis of analogy.

Regions mountainous and wild, thinly inhabited, and little cultivated, make a great part of the earth, and he that has never seen them, must be unacquainted with much of the face of nature, and with one of the great scenes of creation.

As the eye advanced towards noon, it was entered a narrow valley, not very flowered but sufficiently verdant. Our guides told us, that the horses could not travel all day without rest or meat, and intrusted us to stop here, because no grass could be found in any other place. The request was reasonable and the argument cogent.

We therefore willingly dismounted and diverted ourselves as the place gave us opportunity.

I sat down on a bank, such as a writer of romance might have described to reign, and had indeed no trees to whisper over my head. The sky was riveted, the air soft, and all was radiance, silence, and solitude. Before me, and on either side, were high hills, which by hindering the eye from ranging, forced the mind to find entertainment for itself.

Whether I spent the hour well I know not; for here I first conceived the thought of this narration.

We were in this place at ease and by choice . . . yet the imaginations excited by the view of an unknown and untravelled wilderness are not such as arise in the artificial solitudes of parks and gardens, a hating motion of self-sufficiency, a

placid indulgence of voluntary delusions, a secure expansion of the fancy; or a cool concentration of the mental powers . . . Man is made unwillingly acquainted with his own weakness, and meditation shows him only how little he can sustain, and how little he can perform. There were no traces of inhabitants, except perhaps a rude pile of cads called a summits, or a hillock tested in the favourable seasons. . . Yet what are these hillocks to the ridges of Taurus, or these spots of wildness to the deserts of America?—From "The Journal of A Tour to the Hebrides."

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Musical Events—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

Music News and Reviews

Mr. Hutcheson Begins Historical Recitals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Ernest Hutcheson appeared in *Eolian Hall* on the afternoon of Nov. 8, opening a series of recitals that illustrate the development of piano music. On his program were works in reasonable measure unfamiliar by old English, French, Italian and German composers, the most interesting of which many listeners must have thought were "Bellinger's Round," by William Byrd, a suite by Henry Purcell and the fantasia in C major by Handel. For these pieces had the effect of novelty, notwithstanding their antiquity.

The numbers in the French group, including the "Cocou" of Daquin and the "Tambourin" of Rameau, and those in the Italian group, including small things by Domenico Scarlatti, had a somewhat lackadaisical sound, of course, after all that is abiding in the music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries has a place in the repertory of all pianists.

Not so much discovery, then, as appreciation was Mr. Hutcheson's task. And remarkably he discharged it, giving at once information and delight. No need of a harpsichord to show the artist's purpose in the matter. The piano was as competent to convey Mr. Hutcheson's knowledge of fact and understanding of style as any historic instrument could have been.

At the Town Hall yesterday, the Society of the Friends of Music gave an orchestral concert, the principal number of the program being Mahler's fourth symphony. Artur Bodanzky conducted and Mme. Marcelle Roseler assisted with vocal solo parts. The performance was as brought down to the acoustic necessities of the hall that all the details of the vast score could be intimately and comfortably apprehended. The ability to reduce the tone volume of an orchestra to something like chamber music proportions is one for which Mr. Bodanzky can claim distinction above nearly every other conductor at present known here.

As for Mahler, whatever hearers may think of him as a writer of symphonies, they had a remarkable opportunity to study him on this occasion. If Schumann and Brahms had possessed such mastery of instrumentation as he, how much better some portions of their works would sound! But he had no means of the same force to deliver as them? Perhaps. At any rate, there was gained saying the grace of line and the charm of sonority of the fourth symphony as given under the auspices of those insistent advocates of the Mahler cause, the Friends of Music.

Charles Naegle, pianist, appeared in *Eolian Hall* this afternoon. A work in which he gave the impression of being an artist up with the times both as mechanician and interpreter was the Bach-Busoni prelude and fugue in D major. A new Bach is the composer so much heard nowadays, and as modern as ever. What is he? Quite likely he will. Is it possible that the greatness of Busoni, which did not find its best expression in the music of Busoni, attains it in that of Bach-Busoni?

Mme. Wanda Landowska, the harpsichordist, gave a recital in *Eolian Hall* this evening, playing works by Vivaldi, Telemann, Couperin and Rameau and winning the same warm applause as last season. W. P. T.

"Sacre du Printemps" Reaches Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps" was the outstanding feature of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra's program on Friday and Saturday (Nov. 7-8). The remarkable feature of the performance was less the pecularities of the music than its reception by the listeners, for at the end the applause was so exuberant that Mr. Stock was constrained to come out twice to bow and to request the gentlemen of the orchestra to rise to acknowledge the homage.

The phenomenon may be, perhaps, a little difficult to understand by communities which, when Stravinsky's composition was vouchsafed to them, rose from their seats and left. That no one retired during Mr. Stock's interpretation was due, prob-

ably, to his manner of presenting it. For Mr. Stock bethought himself that if his listeners were let into the secret of what "Le Sacre du Printemps" was all about, their interest in it would be lessened.

The orchestra was selected from the Philadelphia Orchestra, and the orchestral parts of the opulent score of Puccini were given in a manner which had seldom, if ever, been duplicated in this city, to which the Metropolitan Opera Company has been coming for many years.

Whether the applause which followed Stravinsky's work signified that the patrons of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra had gone over en masse to a profound conviction in the efficacy of musical futurism may well be doubted. There is striking fascination in "Le Sacre du Printemps" but it is the fascination of the extraordinary rhythms and vivid and crude colors. Of emotion there is nothing in the work, nor is there beauty as that term ordinarily is understood. So remarkable is the effect of such music that many people undoubtedly will seek to hearken to it a second time in order to obtain from it an intellectual and artistic stimulation that they never may have felt before.

It is probable that the greater part of the enthusiasm was a testimony to the extraordinary skill with which "Le Sacre du Printemps" was performed by Frederick Stock and his performers. Of course, the unabashed elation with which the score packed both the conductor and the orchestra made light. If the music was staggering, the performance was scarcely less.

Possibly with a view to making as much contrast as possible between that which has been and that which was to come, Mr. Stock preceded "Le Sacre du Printemps" by the overture to Mozart's "Magic Flute" and the D major symphony by Beethoven. The sweetness and light which characterize those creations doubtless caused many to bestow their blessings upon a form of art that is not such delicacies as the chatty little oblong prints of old shops and alleysways and the quickly struck off glimpses of London and Venetian shipping.

"The Old Clothes Shop, No. 2" is the very embodiment of Whistler's sensitive and selective touch, put forth at a time when the artist must have been almost dancing with delight at a subject so made to his hand. It is a little chintz to lurking beauty, scored scherzando. The "Quai de Montebello" is another of the same sort, a little less intense and just a trifle chatty. An untoned proof of "Early Morning, Battersea," is a little gem of dry, wispy delineation of that curious, half-dreamland, on the dawn.

"Price's Castle" sets off these sister pieces of the press with its stark and almost postery linings; it stands a proof of Whistler's many-sided genius. "The Thames Below Erith" and "A Sketch from Billingsgate" are smackingly accurate bits caught off the river, as is the "London Bridge," a rare and summary plate.

Among the figure pieces the sketch of Ellinor Landay, touched in so surely and sympathetically, must be cited. There are Venetian plates for contrast; a large "Nocturne" depending too much on a graduated wiping of the plate, the "River plate," No. 1 and No. 2, not any too happy, and the "Nocturne," "Palaces,"

where the inking is more judicious than the etching, give an Italianate note of contrast among the English subjects. Probably if any one of the prints shown here was to be chosen as most completely typifying the Whistler tradition, "The Wheelwright" would come nearest to filling the bill. The depth and order of the scene, itself a tangle of rafters, and Whistler has given us the finest of the fine in this brilliantly glimpsed tangle of rafters and cart wheels. R. F.

For roles which nonprofessional singers cannot fill, operatic singers of the highest grade are used. Thus in the performance of this evening Anna Fitz, formerly of the Metropolitan, was the Mimì. Rodolfo was sung by Romeo Boscacci, substituting for Tom Burke in superb style. In the closing act the restraint shown by Mr. Boscacci denoted a rare degree of operatic art, the emotional content of the leading role being especially fine and magnific-

ent.

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CHICAGO SHOW SECTION

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By L. A. HAZELTINE

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Professor Hazeltine gives here a very clearly written and concise description of the neutrodyne method of stabilizing a tuned radio frequency amplifier and shows exactly where the main difficulties usually occur. This is the latest of the few articles ever written by Professor Hazeltine on his popular receiver.

Now that the neutrodyne receiver has been before the public for nearly two years, it may be appropriate to review the reasons why it has achieved its popularity. The neutrodyne has sometimes been considered as simply the embodiment of a single feature, the neutralization of capacity coupling. But this is far from the truth; for several other important elements entered into its make-up and contributed essentially to its success.

As discussed in some detail below, these elements included in part: the elimination of all coupling between tuned circuits, the use of a high step-up ratio in the interstage radio-frequency transformers, an antenna circuit closely coupled to the first tuned circuit through a step-up transformer and tuned together with this circuit, and the electrically similar agreement of all the tuned circuits so that the dial settings are practically alike. Commonly, but not universally, the radio-frequency transformers are all mounted in the same manner at a particular angle which results in no magnetic coupling.

Most commercial neutrodyne receivers comprise two stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification, a vacuum-tube detector, and a stage of audio-frequency amplification. The receiver shown in the figure is representative. Some neutrodynes employ the reflex arrangement which saves a vacuum tube. A few of the less expensive designs have only one radio-frequency stage. At least one make includes three radio-frequency stages. These modifications do not affect the fundamental features.

Radio Extends Churches' Field; Audiences Grow

Denominations Seize Upon New Channel for Giving Out Bible Truths

Radiocasting of church services has proved to be one of the greatest activities of radio. Virtually every station in the United States, and there are about 530 of them, is being utilized by churches each Sunday.

This would seem to indicate that the leaders of the various denominations throughout the United States have found church service radiocasting a most worthy method of disseminating the Scriptural truths. In fact, coming from an interested witness, Mr. Shepard, Ed., vice-president of the Shepard Stores of Boston and Providence and executive in charge of station WNAC, the demand for the opportunity to radiocast is greater than many stations have time to permit.

Mr. Shepard stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that thousands of letters have been received from listeners praising the radiocasting of church services. Mr. Shepard added:

"The bringing of the church into the home—so to speak—has been a source of much pleasure and satisfaction to the people who have attended church services. The capacity of the average church is limited to its seating facilities, and its usefulness limited to only those whose strong inclination brings them within church walls. Through radio, the influence of the church is made widespread.

Churches Extend Influence

The churches themselves have been the first to realize the importance of extending their service beyond the confines of their own auditoriums and representatives of hundreds of churches have approached radiocasters throughout the country for the privilege of putting their service on the air. The great difficulty is to fit the requests received into the time available.

The statement by Mr. Shepard is significant in view of the recent survey conducted by The Christian Science Monitor to determine whether the radiocasting of church services had had any noticeable effect on the church-going habits of Americans. This survey was undertaken following the expressed apprehensions of many that as radio entered the church portals, a large portion of the congregation, figuratively, would go out, that is, would prefer to remain away from church to enjoy the service surrounded by the comforts of home.

Congregations Growing

The consensus of leaders of Protestant denominations seems to indicate that the radio not only has been the means of introducing the Scriptures to an increasing audience, but that districts where services are radiocast congregations are finding increased attendance. It was found in some instances that a slight decrease was noticed at the first few services put on the air, but it is declared that these decreased services were due to the lack of a good signal code, it being pointed out that the Christian religion is based on giving as well as receiving, and the individual worshippers become dissatisfied with the prospect of nonco-operation.

Regeneration is avoided in the neutrodyne receiver by eliminating all coupling between the tuned circuits. There are three ways in which coupling can enter: first, by magnetic coupling or mutual induction between the coils; second, by capacitive coupling due to capacity between the grid and plate of a vacuum tube and to various other capacities between coils, condensers and lead wires; and, thirdly, the inclusion of some common apparatus or even common connecting wires in the paths of the radio-frequency currents of the different stages.

Magnetic coupling between the coils is avoided by mounting them with their axes in certain relations. In all of the coils there should be mounted in the same manner the centers should be on the same straight line and their axes should make an angle of about 65 degrees with this line, as shown in the figure. This method of

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

RADIO

RADIO BREAKS
ISOLATION OF
AFRICAN VELD

Cape Town Radiocasting
Heard in Rhodesia and
East Africa

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 12 (Special Correspondence) — Cape Town has recently joined the number of radiocasting cities throughout the world. It means, in a new and vast country such as Africa, something more than it does in the colder and more civilized Europe and America. It means that millions of South Africans in city, in village, and in the lonely places of the veld will now be free from the isolation that has hitherto inclosed them.

After the first evening's radiocasting, which was heard in Rhodesia, Portuguese East Africa, the Southwest Protectorate, and the four provinces of the Union, the success of Cape Town's radiocasting station is assured. It means that not merely news and information of all kinds will now reach the farmers of the sparsely populated Africa, but that one of the best orchestras south of the equator will be heard even in the depths of darkest Africa by all listeners in.

Financial Aid to Orchestra

The station at the Cape was begun as a financial aid to the already subsidized Cape Town orchestra. This orchestra, which gives symphonic concerts in Cape Town for eight months out of the year, will now be able to claim an audience extending over half a continent. It is said that the Cape Town radiocasting station has, in this orchestra, a musical organization better than any now playing at the studios of any of the older stations, and that the quality of its program will be a revelation to people throughout the Union.

The Dutch in South Africa are great music lovers, and the appeal of symphonic music by wireless will not find them unmoved. Although the transmission on the first evening was not too good, reports were received from all over the Union where the speeches and music were heard.

The British Broadcasting Company's engineers listened for Cape Town at a special experimental station to see what could be done to extend the capacity coupling between the plate and the grid effective in producing regeneration and frequently oscillation.

Even when a regenerative receiver is not oscillating, it may be distorting the radiocast program in a way that is not always recognized. This distortion is due to the fact that when the regeneration is adjusted quite close to the oscillating point, it makes the receiver so highly selective as not to respond to the high-pitch components of the music as well as to the low-pitch components. The result is that, although the music may come in loud, its low-pitch components are accentuated and its character is lost.

The tuning of the interstage transformers has an effect similar to the tuning of the plate circuit of a detector tube; that is, it tends to make the capacity coupling between the plate and the grid effective in producing regeneration and frequently oscillation.

With the vacuum tubes now in general use, and with well-designed coils and condensers, it is possible to make receivers for the radiocast wavelengths which are naturally as selective as is permissible without distortion. For this reason, regeneration, even below the oscillating point, is not desirable.

Controlling Oscillation

Since the introduction of the neutrodyne receiver, there have been developed certain other receivers which do not eliminate regeneration, but which prevent or control oscillation in some other way, usually by the introduction of some source of loss in the radio-frequency circuit. Theory as well as practice indicates that a cure is better than a palliative and that the neutrodyne receiver which eliminates regeneration will give the greatest amplification consistent with freedom from distortion.

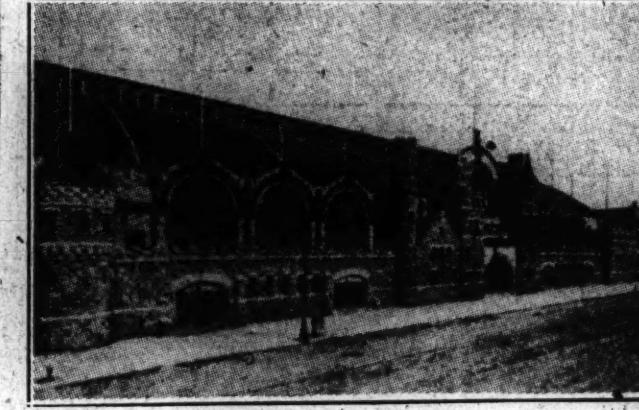
There is another reason for preferring a receiver which has no regeneration control, and that is the convenience in being able to "log" stations once heard, with the confidence that the dials may be set at the same points and the station again picked up at any future date.

Regeneration is avoided in the neutrodyne receiver by eliminating all coupling between the tuned circuits. There are three ways in which coupling can enter: first, by magnetic coupling or mutual induction between the coils; second, by capacitive coupling due to capacity between the grid and plate of a vacuum tube and to various other capacities between coils, condensers and lead wires; and, thirdly, the inclusion of some common apparatus or even common connecting wires in the paths of the radio-frequency currents of the different stages.

Magnetic coupling between the coils is avoided by mounting them with their axes in certain relations. In all of the coils there should be mounted in the same manner the centers should be on the same straight line and their axes should make an angle of about 65 degrees with this line, as shown in the figure. This method of

(Continued on Page 14, Column 1)

All Roads Now Lead to the Coliseum
to One of Biggest of Its Many Shows



The Chicago Coliseum is part of the Nation's history. Here most of the Republican presidents of latter years have been nominated. The date back before the Chicago World's Fair when the Coliseum made its bow. As Chicago's largest hall con-

venient to downtown, the Coliseum in the intervening years has housed the most of the city's chief indoor exhibits and gatherings. Notable attendance records have been set, but they are expected to be shattered at the Third Annual Radio Show, from Nov. 18 to 23.

**Any Circuit Can Be Aided
by Inverse Duplex System,
Says Grimes, Its Inventor**

**Building Details of Three-Tube Receiver, Known as
3XP Hookup, Furnished to Acquaint Amateurs
With Simple Construction**

This article on the inverse duplex has been specially written for The Christian Science Monitor. It affords the writer particular pleasure to do this as the Monitor was the first publication of any kind to devote space to the inverse duplex system in its early stages of development. In those early days back in 1922, this invention was built into a self-contained radio set known as the "Electronaire." The Monitor sent a representative to State Island to witness the set's operation, and published a picture and description of it in August, 1922. I shall be glad to answer questions on my inverse duplex addressed through The Christian Science Monitor.—(Signed) DAVID GRIMES.

By DAVID GRIMES

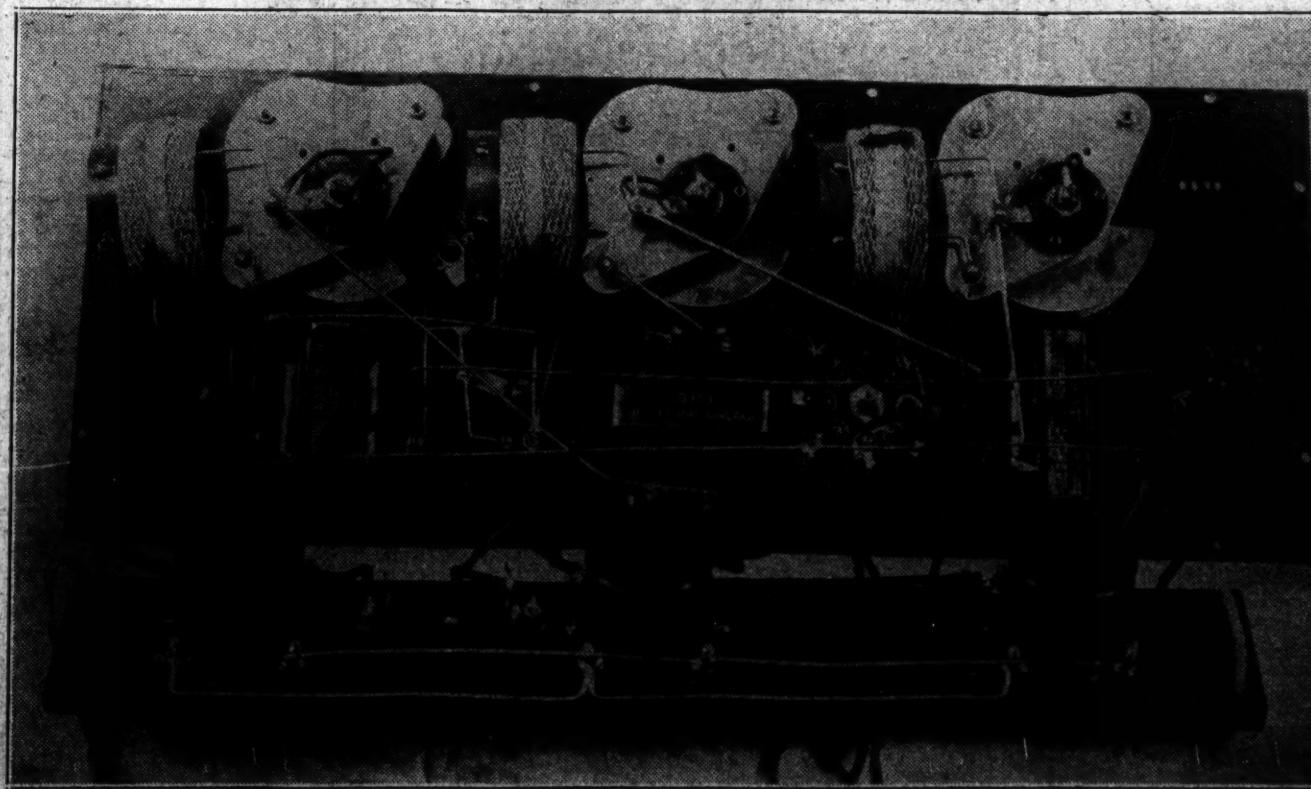
Inventor of the Inverse Duplex System

The inverse duplex, due to the fact that it is a system of radio amplification and not a radio circuit, has been published throughout the country in a thousand different ways in magazine hookups. There is virtually no modern radio circuit that cannot be "inverted duplexed." The neutrodyne, the superheterodyne, and all of the other "dynes" can be greatly benefited by the inverse duplex.

Its adaptation to all of these sets has necessarily led to considerable confusion in the public's thought as to just what this invention is. The writer has received many letters complaining that no two inverse duplex circuits ever appear alike. This is quite true, because there is appa-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Rear Panel Layout of Grimes Inverse Duplex Set



The Inverse Duplex System as Utilized in This Circuit by David Grimes Has Such an Inherent Balance That the Wiring May Be Done as Shown in the Picture Without Impairing Its Efficiency. This Makes It One of the Simplest Sets to Construct.

MICROPHONES
ODDLY PLACED
BY GERMANS

One Before Each Wind
Instrument for Orches-
tra-Cathodophone Used

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence) — Now that former arbitrary conditions have been modified, radiocasting is advancing rapidly in Berlin. Sending stations are increasing in number and the programs are of excellent quality. For the first time experiments have been made here this week in the radiocasting of grand opera. The result was highly satisfactory, and when a few minor difficulties have been overcome the success will be complete.

The first opera was "The Magic Flute," the second, some days later, Puccini's "La Bohème," each. It is hardly necessary to say, with an exemplary cast, for the Berlin opera has now quite regained its former high artistic standing, while the orchestra always was, and is still, as near perfection as possible.

For the reproduction by radio of

"The Magic Flute" the chief receiver was a cathodophone, which was built in a room adjoining the former Kaiser's private box near the stage. This position is considered the most favorable, as from an acoustic point, in the whole house. A large aperture in the wall, covered with wire, permits the sound-waves to enter the receiver.

Microphone Placements

In place of the membranes generally used for the transforming of the sound oscillations into electric power an electric conducting air-wave is made use of, which is directly influenced by the tone oscillations and thus admits of great purity of reproduction. To obviate the occasional confusion of sound when the full orchestra is playing, a method of distributing the sound has been resorted to.

In the orchestra itself a number of microphones are placed, one before the violins, one each before the wind instruments and other groups. The sound is thus broken up and enters the microphone boxes separately, to unite in the transmitter. Vocal and instrumental solos were transmitted with great clearness, this being especially the case in the great aria of the Queen of the Night, Rudolph's beautiful solo in the first act of "La Bohème" and the solo of the flute. An experiment was simultaneously made by the Reich's postal authorities to transmit "La Bohème" by means of telephone.

This, too, was highly successful, but it is believed that the wireless transmission will be the more popular as it is considerably cheaper.

Excellent Programs

The largest sending station in Berlin, in addition to a good orchestra of its own composed of first-rate artists and conducted by Professor Urak, late of the state Opera, frequently arranges for concert numbers by members of the Philharmonic Orchestra. A glance at an average musical program for one evening this week speaks for itself: Overture, "Vestalife"; Spontini; Ballet music from "Abencerragen"; Cherubini; Septet, op. 20; Beethoven; 11 Rhapsodies; Liszt; Meditation; from "Thais"; Massenet; Lieder; from Brahms, sung by a leading soprano.

When we talk this way of antenna wire we do not wish to give the impression that the 50-cent antenna wire is valueless. Quite the reverse is true. It is excellent for several weeks, then it begins to corrode on the surface and in time is not nearly as good as it was while new. Did you ever notice how well your set worked during the first few weeks, then it seemed to get slightly weaker as time wore on? Did you ever notice how nearly every radiocasting station got most of its best records soon after it put up a new antenna?

Thousands of jobbers and dealers from the United States and Canada, together with a few hundred from South America, Europe and the Orient, will attend the big show, and two hours a day—from 11 a. m. to 1 p. m.—will be set aside for the exclusive transaction of business between these wholesale buyers and the exhibitors. The doors will be open to the general public from 1 p. m. to midnight daily.

Confidential Representatives

Confidential representatives of some of the world's most important banking houses will also be in constant attendance here, as they were in New York, looking for opportunities to finance new and feasible radio inventions. One eastern capitalist has authorized his Chicago representative to invest \$1,000,000 in five of the most promising local companies, the selection to be made after a careful investigation, which will begin on the opening night of the Chicago show.

PROGRESS OF RADIO
TO BE DEPICTED AT
CHICAGO EXHIBITION

Extraordinary Displays From England, France, Italy, Germany, and Japan, With Exhibits by 180 American Firms Are Ready

JOBBERS AND BANKERS TO SEEK
ACCOUNTS, INVESTMENT CHANCES

Feature Programs to Be Radiocast Daily From Studios at Show—Miniature Models and Set-Builders' Contest Promise to Attract Many

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (Special) — The stage is all set for the third annual Chicago radio show, which is to open in the enlarged Coliseum, Nov. 18, and continue until midnight, Nov. 23. The entire radio fraternity of the middle west is intensely interested in the coming exposition, which gives every promise of equaling the recent radio world's fair in New York.

One hundred and eighty of America's leading radio manufacturers and twenty of the better known wireless concerns of England, France, Italy, Germany and Japan will be among this season's exhibitors. Over \$5,000,000 worth of apparatus, covering every phase of the enormous industry, will be on display. The show will be the largest and most comprehensive industrial exposition of the sort ever presented in Chicago, and it is a certainty that the attendance will break all local records.

ENAMELED WIRE
FOUND SUPERIOR
FOR ANTENNAECopper Ribbon Is Declared
Better Than Ordinary
Round Wire

Unusual Exhibits

These remarkable devices, which are not yet on the market, will receive their first public demonstration here. They will not be shown in France until after their Chicago introduction. There will also be some unusually interesting official Italian and Japanese exhibits which did not arrive in time for the Manhattan exposition.

Feature programs will be radiocast every afternoon and evening direct from special studios which will be installed in the south balcony of the Coliseum by six of the most powerful stations of this district. America's most popular announcers, station directors and entertainers will participate in these programs, after which public receptions will be held in the auditorium under the auspices of the radio show management.

Details of the big "Radiocasting Carnival" will be announced by James F. Kerr, general manager, within a few days.

In addition to the vast number of manufacturers' displays through which they will introduce their 1925 models to the enthusiasts of this territory, there will also be several interesting novelty exhibits, including a "New Inventions Department," a "Practical Miniature Model Exhibit" and an "Amateur Set Builder's Contest." The latter is attracting nation-wide attention and entries are coming in from all parts of the continent.

Jobbers Well Represented

Space enough to accommodate 500 home-built receivers has been assigned to this competition in which 25 cash prizes and silver trophies will be awarded by a jury composed of three famous radio engineers. This contest is open to all amateur builders and no entry fee is required.

Thousands of jobbers and dealers from the United States and Canada, together with a few hundred from South America, Europe and the Orient, will attend the big show, and the doors will be open to the general public from 1 p. m. to midnight daily.

**FIRST RADIO HEARD
IN BULGARIAN CITY**

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence) — The first radio concert in Sofia was given recently at the institution known as the Home of the Arts and the Press. It was given under the auspices of the Berlin Exchange.

A profound sensation was caused in the hall, filled with Bulgarian writers and journalists, when the notes of a waltz from "Fables of Hoffman" sounded in the chamber with astonishing distinctness. Then was heard a piece played by a full orchestra in the German capital.

Stranded wire is slightly better than solid wire, also due to the greater exposed surface. Given a conductor having equal weight per unit of length, stranded wire will present many times the surface that solid wire of the same weight will. Radio frequency currents travel on the exposed surface.

After that followed solo numbers by well-known singers, including a Bulgarian artist belonging to the Berlin Opera Company. As the singer was well known to many in the room, this number gave an impressive demonstration of the abolition of space by the radio apparatus.

IDEAL NEUTRODYNE OF FUTURE USING ONLY ONE TUNING DIAL OUTLINED BY PROF. HAZELTINE

(Continued from Page 12)

coil mounting is a conspicuous feature of most neutrodyne receivers. There is a form of magnetic coupling that has sometimes given trouble to home constructors, and this is the presence of a closed loop in the primary coil which is coupled magnetically to two or more of the coils and so serves to couple them together. For example, sometimes the positive and negative filament leads are run some distance apart. As these leads are connected through each filament, closed loops are formed. The obvious remedies are to avoid closed loops in the supports and to run the two filament leads close together.

Theory of Neutralization

The theory of the neutralization or capacity coupling has been explained often, but will now be briefly reviewed. Referring to the figure, suppose that a disturbance is started in the second tuned circuit T_2 . This will cause a current to flow through the capacity between the plate and the grid of the tube $R.F.1$, which current would then tend to flow through the first tuned circuit T_1 , building up a potential on the grid and causing regeneration. However, at the same time a current will flow from the tap on the secondary coil S_1 , through the neutralizing capacity C_{N1} to the grid. As the plate and the tap are connected to points of opposite polarity, these currents will have opposite directions.

The neutralizing capacity is so adjusted as to make these currents equal; so the final result is that the current flowing to the grid is equal to the current flowing away and no current flows through the grid circuit T_2 . Thus a disturbance originating in the second tuned circuit does not reach the first tuned circuit and there is no regeneration.

Besides the capacity coupling through the individual tubes there is some slight capacity coupling between the first and third tuned circuits, T_1 and T_2 . This coupling is slight, particularly if the receiver is partially shielded, as by a metal sheet on the back of the panel. Some of the recently developed neutrodyne receivers, however, have introduced the refinement of neutralizing this capacity coupling. The method is illustrated by the capacity C_{N1} shown in the sketch, the theory of which is similar to that of C_{N2} .

Coupling due to the inclusion of common apparatus in the different radio-frequency stages is most likely to occur in the leads to the common B battery. Even when these leads are short they have sufficient self-inductance to cause objectionable coupling. This difficulty is obviated by the use of the condenser C' in the figure, which should preferably have a capacity of the order of 0.1 microfarad or larger. The leads to this condenser should be short, and should connect exactly as shown, from the junction of the leads from the two primary coils to the junction of the two filament leads.

Short-Circuiting Effect

This condenser effectively shorts out the radio-frequency currents of the two primary coils of the $R.F.1$ and $R.F.2$ and so prevents these currents from flowing through the leads to the B battery. Instead of the single condenser C' , sometimes a separate condenser is used for each tube and may then connect even more directly from the terminal of the primary coil to the filament.

In case a bias battery, or C battery, is used in the radio-frequency amplifying tubes, it is even more necessary to use a large condenser shunting this battery, connected analogously to C' .

But even a single condenser so connected may suffice in which case a separate condenser is used for each of the amplifying tubes, connecting directly from the terminal of the secondary coil to the filament. It has not always been found essential to use C batteries with the radio-frequency amplifying tubes; but a C battery with the audio-frequency amplifying tubes, as designated by C in the figure, is of distinct advantage when a loud speaker is used, in increasing the audio-frequency amplification and improving the quality.

The last form of possible coupling in the preceding paragraph are sometimes very elusive in the development of a new model. For this reason home constructors have frequently been disappointed in their neutrodyne receivers because they find themselves unable to eliminate regeneration and oscillation. While the neutrodyne receiver, once properly arranged and neutralized, is simpler to operate than most regenerative sets it is not so easy to construct with satisfaction; for in a regenerative set one form of regeneration can be combated with another, either assisting or opposing or can counteract the effects of losses, whereas in the neutrodyne receiver every form of regeneration must be

eliminated individually and any losses will result in diminution of amplification.

The ordinary form of neutrodyne receiver is not well suited to operation with a coil antenna. The reason is that a coil antenna is employed primarily to obtain directional reception, by the proper orientation of the coil. Such a coil would in general have magnetic coupling with the radio-frequency transformer coils, thus resulting in regeneration. While there are some ways in which this effect can be avoided, as by completely shielding the receiver cabinet, there seems no great object in using a coil antenna since a very short open antenna will give as good reception and will not require adjustment.

Antenna Requirements

Such an open antenna can be arranged indoors, and may take up but little more room than a coil antenna. For receiving from near-by stations, read nearly alike for each wavelength setting and has had the idea that these three adjustments might better be made simultaneously by gearing the dials together, or better by mounting the rotors of the three tuning condensers on the same shaft. If this could be successfully accomplished, it would be much simplified; and it would be impossible to pass through a station which was broadcasting without hearing it.

A valuable feature in the design

Using a Shadow Panel With the Myers Tubes, a Rather Striking Effect is Obtained. The Extra Tube is Due to the Use of a Stage of Push-Pull Audio Amplification. The Tubes Have Red Upper Tips and Black Lower Ones. The Entire Effect is Most Pleasing and the Set Very Efficient.

Browning-Drake Receiver Adapted to Employ Myers Tubes

By MAJ. LAWRENCE MOTT, Associate Editor of Radio

AVALON, Catalina Island, Calif., Nov. 8—Among the various hindrances to the perfection of radio, static looms primarily. Radio engineers of all nations are trying to find the "open sesame" that will rid us of it, and the key to the solution eventually will be found. Next among

"Speed-Plus-Distance".

All world records of speed-plus-distance were broken last winter

when the writer accepted a message

Rome, Italy, the same. The Japanese stations are easily readable.

On a superheterodyne, using a 25-foot outdoor antenna, I receive almost all of the radiotelecasting stations throughout the Nation, and I heard a concert from the 2LO on one occasion, an occasion that was all the more remarkable for the reason that the reception was accomplished on a hot, brilliant-sunshine afternoon, of late September, this year!

Granted that it was a "freak" result, it has never been done anywhere else, save on Catalina Island!

And this brings us to a tentative explanation of why the island is so phenomenal—from a radio standpoint. It is wonderful in its origin, rising almost sheerly from a great depth of water. Mining work that has been extensively undertaken by the Catalina Wrigley Jr. the enthusiastic owner, has brought forth the fact that lead and silver are present in splendidly paying quantities! Gold is also here. And outcroppings of metal are to be found in small quantities almost anywhere about the mountains that form the backbone of the island.

"Capacity" Eliminated

It is this capacity which is eliminated in the Myers tube so that their internal capacity is small. In the Browning-Drake set they are the most easily neutralized of any type of tube we have tried. In fact, the neutralization capacity is almost negligible.

This tube comes with clips so that it must be fastened upright on a flat, insulated surface. In this case we used the panel of the island.

A "Natural Ground"

My theory, and one that I have presented to the Signal Corps at Washington, is that the island is a marvelous "natural ground," so to speak! For my station I have a very extensive ground system, that consists of hundreds of metal plates, averaging 3 feet by 4 feet, that are buried under the antenna and counterpoise systems, stretching out 30 degrees from the shadow of the antenna at exactly noon.

I keep the entire system thoroughly wet down by means of stand pipes that are located so that water injected by means of hose will keep the sub-earth thoroughfare moist during the time. That this constant soaking has worked its way down to rock-mineral level is beyond doubt, and I attribute my phenomenal long-distance work, both in reception and transmission, to this fact.

There are many stations on the Pacific coast that use more power in transmitting, but even these cannot cover the distances! Already this season I have been in communication with stations in every state of the Union and with every Canadian province, and am hoping for two-way work with French and British stations! The only trouble is that the foreign governments allow their amateur and experimental stations so little power for transmitting.

REGENAFORMER SET EFFICIENT WITH MYERS TUBES ON PANEL

By VOLNEY D. HURD

7 by 28 inches of the "shadow" type.

No jack is placed on the detector. The first jack is inserted in the plate circuit of the first audio frequency tube, and a second jack after the push-pull stage. This is on exhibition at the booth of The Christian Science Monitor at the Chicago Radio Show where it may be seen by those interested in making a duplicate.

Regenaformer Circuit

For those unacquainted with the Browning-Drake regenaformer set, it consists of one stage of neutralized, tuned radio frequency, a regenerative detector and the usual audio amplification. The unusual part is that a highly efficient transformer, designed by G. H. Browning and F. H. Drake of Harvard University, is employed, which gives as the output of the first stage an amplitude of 10 compared with from 3 to 5 on ordinary transformers.

By internal capacity we mean the elements between the plate and grid, principally. Each of these elements acts at the plate of a tiny condenser. In the ordinary transformer not only the elements themselves are coupled, which is necessary for the proper operation of the tube, but the leads to the two main elements are also adjacent from the base up to the inside glass holder in the middle of the audion, causing a capacity coupling all the way.

"Capacity" Eliminated

In this capacity which is eliminated in the Myers tube so that their internal capacity is small. In the Browning-Drake set they are the most easily neutralized of any type of tube we have tried. In fact, the neutralization capacity is almost negligible.

This tube comes with clips so that it must be fastened upright on a flat, insulated surface.

Again we speak of capacity. This time the metal in the primary represents one side of a condenser and the metal in the secondary the other side. When a winding is spread out over a large surface the condenser effect is large, while when it is wound in a primary which is wound in a narrow slot so that the capacity coupling between the primary and secondary windings is reduced to a minimum and yet the bunched induction is high, giving a huge transfer energy, actually approaching within 90 per cent of theoretical amplification efficiency, as compared with 25 to 45 per cent in the ordinary type of transformer.

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Since we have constructed a number of these sets we have found that one can hardly be too generous in the spacing of the antenna coil and the regenaformer so that we allowed nine inches from center to center of the condensers. The panel used was in most transformers.

Third Annual Chicago RADIO SHOW

"A VERITABLE RADIO WORLD'S FAIR"

OPENS TUESDAY, NOV. 18

The most complete exposition of radio progress ever gathered in one building

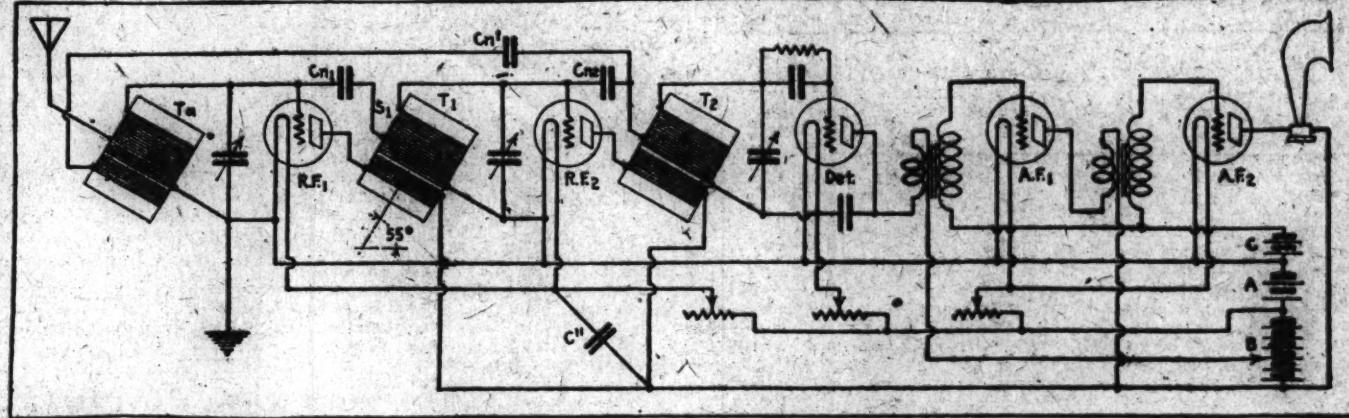
250 Representative Exhibits from AMERICA, EUROPE and the ORIENT

COLISEUM, NOVEMBER 18TH TO 23RD

Tuesday to Sunday, Inclusive

ADMISSION, 1 P. M. TO 11 P. M. DAILY, 50c

Prof. L. A. Hazeltine's Latest Diagram of His Neutrodyne Circuit



PRIZE FOR TINY RADIO SET WON BY NEW JERSEY YOUTH

Complete Crystal Receiver Is Built in Cube 9-32 of an Inch to the Side—Norwood's Set Fails to Make New Record, But Eagle Co. Rewards Him

Several weeks ago a picture of three miniature crystal sets, all of which would actually work, was published in the Monitor, with the announcement that the Eagle Radio Company would give a prize of one of their \$175 receivers to the person who could make a set smaller than any made by the maker of these, John J. Weir.

Most of the sets submitted were awkward affairs, but some were good ingenuity. The best one submitted was made by a young man, C. Wilson Norwood, of 4 Lincoln Terrace, Caldwell, N. J. This was not so small as Mr. Weir's smallest, but the officials of the Eagle Company were so pleased with the workmanship that they decided to give Mr. Norwood the prize originally specified.

The accompanying photo shows these two sets photographed on a watch. This picture was enlarged, in order to show the fine detail work on the small receivers. The actual size of the watch is shown by the black area.

Mr. Weir is the superintendent of the Eagle factory at Newark, N. J., and has made receivers in walnut shells, thimbles, earrings, stickpins and finger rings. Of the receivers submitted one was made in a pencil clip, two in capsules, two on dress snaps and one in a cartridge shell.

Description of Set

A description of Mr. Norwood's set, in his own words, will prove of interest to many, as showing the intricate difficulties encountered on such work:

The set is in the form of a cube 9-32 of an inch on a side. It consists of three binding posts, a crystal detector, tuning dial and an induction switch with five contacts. The binding posts, detector and switch are mounted on a bakelite panel 9-32 of an inch on a side and 1-16 of an inch thick and the coil is sealed to the back with wax. The depth of the set is 5-16 of an inch and the switch knob and binding posts project $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, making the overall height 9-32 inches. All metal parts received a nickel finish.

In making binding posts it was necessary to have small threaded posts. The smallest tap at hand was one cutting a 2-56 of an inch thread and this was much too large. I remembered that there are many small screws in a watch and so an old friend who had a turner and a lathe and the screws and studs into which they were threaded removed. These were turned down in a lathe to make the finished posts which when cut off measured $\frac{1}{4}$ inch high and 1-16 inch in diameter. They are patterned after standard posts. Only three were used instead of four to save space. One side of the phones and the ground wire are to be connected to a common post which is used for the ground.

The coil was wound in a lathe on a piece of $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rod. 250 turns of No. 40 enameled wire were wound and tapped at each 50 turns. When wound the coil was slipped from the frame and tied together in the form of a flattened ring. No attempt was made to place the turns evenly side by side. They were merely bunched together.

Pinhead Switch Points

The switch used was turned from a section of bakelite panel and is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long and of phosphor bronze. Two contacts were made from pinheads turned down to less than half their original diameter. These were placed through holes in the panel and riveted down on the back. The wires from the coil were soldered to the contacts. A carbon button made the switch turn through a pinhole of No. 40 wire at the back. No switch stops were provided.

In making the crystal detector a cup of 1-16 of an inch may have made the job easier but the binding posts and head from beneath with a small screw. The catwhisker was merely a small loop of No. 32 spring brass wire projecting from the panel and arranged to touch the crystal. Contacts were made with a resistor. When once adjusted the crystal is very stable as the short catwhisker is relatively stiff and holds its position well.

The tools used in making the set were a small lathe (10-inch bed), drill No. 30 in. 30 pins, a screwdriver and a soldering iron made from a section of No. 12 hard drawn copper wire. Tweezers were used to handle the parts in assembling. In building the set many switches, panels and other parts were spoiled before a perfect one could be obtained.

Smallest Radio Devices to Be Seen at Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (Special)—One of the many features at the Third Annual Chicago Radio Show will be a collection of the smallest workable radio devices in the world.

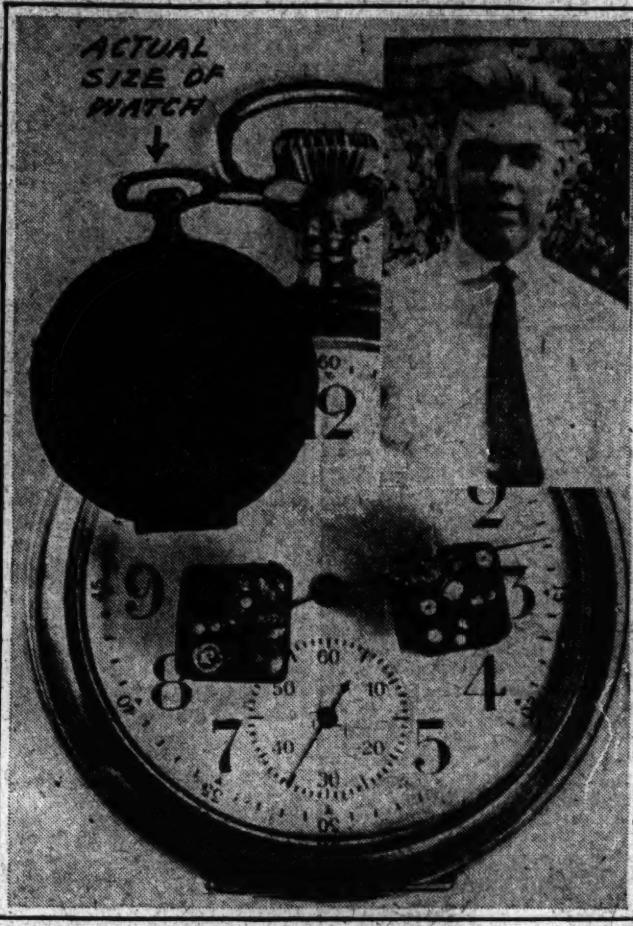
Some of the tiny receiving sets are built on the lines of the old open

magnets are wound with wire so fine that if a single strand were stretched out on a table it would hardly be visible to the naked eye.

A battery cell not half an inch high, made by Patay Cordi of Derry, Pa., actually gives current that can be measured by suitable instruments.

There are also crystal set entries in this unique department by Henry Dahl of Minneapolis, Minn.; Dr. Hugo Schoniger of Springfield, Mass.; C. D. Price of Detroit, Mich.; A. H. Gillet of East Orange, N. J.; John W. Fuller Jr. of Jersey City, N. J., is exhibiting a miniature telephone receiver, while Hermann Burgess of Washington, D. C., is showing a receiver.

A Study in Miniatures



The Set on the Left Was Made by the Young Man Shown in the Inset, C. Wilson Norwood of Caldwell, N. J., and the One on the Right by John J. Weir of the Eagle Company, Newark, N. J. The Picture Was Enlarged in Order to Show Details. Young Norwood Received a \$175 Eagle Neutrodyne Receiver for This Little Piece of Work.

of the requirements for admission to the "Miniature Model Exhibit."

One receiver, for instance, about the size of a small marble, has a permanent magnet, a crystal detector and two switches which touch minute contact points on a Lilliputian panel. This set was built by Mrs. Edith Bornemann of Bethany, Neb. Another even smaller, built by T. L. Cranston of Toronto, Can., has a flat wound coil and is incased in ivory.

There is a perfect telephone receiver built by E. Dickey of Dayton, O., among the models, that is considerably smaller than a shoe button. There is also a wonderful miniature loud speaker weighing only a few pennies made of solid gold, the work of Ivan T. Nedland of Hillsboro, N. D., that actually speaks. Its

ceiling set mounted on a finger ring Roberts of Corydon, Ia., has entered a variation of his to the small size of his kitchen bell, and J. H. Muldown of Birchdale, Minn., will enter a perfect honeycomb tuner, which scales only five pennies.

SHIP HEARS SHORE PROGRAMS

Radiocast reception of programs from the shore while at sea is making headway. The motor yacht Nazperver carried a Marconi V4, with two protective timing circuits, on her voyage to Norway. At Bergen, the Aberdeen station was clearly heard in daylight, while at night both Newcastle and Aberdeen could be heard up to 100 miles north of

the form of a beam.

The Radio Press has been enriched by the addition of a new monthly magazine called the Wireless Constructor. The fact that it emanates from the same press as Modern Wireless and Wireless Weekly, insures that it will be up-to-date in all matters wireless.

The steamer Sir James Clark Ross, which sailed recently for the Ross Sea, has been fitted with a Marconi direction finder and carries five other sets for the use of her boats. The main set is a Marconi three-kilowatt telegraph-telephone transmitter. Thus boats left out after nightfall will be able to find their ship.

From Russia comes the news that the Soviet stringent control over amateur radio sets has been removed, and they are now at liberty to construct to their hearts' content.

REFLECTOR USED WITH RADIO DIRECTS WAVES LIKE LIGHT

Beam System Follows Similar Method—Proves Unusually Effective

With the attention of the world attracted to so-called "beam" transmission of radio signals, the reasons for this method of sending signals and the type of apparatus used should prove interesting. In ordinary radio-casting it is necessary that the messages should go out in all directions from the sending station in order that everyone within a certain radius may hear.

A great field is open, however, for the concentration of the radio waves transmitted at a station in the form of a beam very similar to the concentration of light rays in a searchlight. With such transmission, interference would be greatly reduced and the power required to transmit a given distance would be much less. Again the analogy of a light may be used.

We can light a small pocket electric light bulb and a small light is given in all directions. The minute we use this with a reflector and concentrating lenses a very powerful spotlight is obtained which will light up some small, given spot at even 100 yards. To get the same amount of light at 100 yards with an unreflected light, a huge, high-powered lamp would have to be used.

Just as objects become visible to a navigator on shipboard by means of the light reflected back from his searchlight by objects in its path, so by the use of a directed radio beam in fog it may be possible to detect by ship or observer by means of the waves reflected back to the ship. In the latter case a directive receiving set located on the ship out of the path of the directed beam takes the place of the observer's eye.

One of the many applications of point-to-point transmission to which a directed radio beam would be applicable is the transmission of the radiocast from one station to another for reduplicating, such as has been done in a nondirective manner by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. The greatest distance covered being between Pittsburgh and England. If directional or beam transmission were used for such work, reduplicating should prove more successful.

One of the possible methods of obtaining a concentrated beam of radio waves would be to use a large framework shaped like an automobile headlight, that is, parabolic in shape. This framework might vary in size from eight to 15 feet height. The surface of this frame would be covered with numerous circuits which would be a small radio transmitting set at the focus of the parabola. Each tuned circuit would reflect the energy received from the transmitting set, thus sending the signals out in the form of a beam.

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manufacture of apparatus, and is confined to those licensed to trade in electro-technical articles, and these may be supplied only on presentation of a license to procure apparatus or parts. The Hungarian Government is thus asserting its right to control.

Lithuania has just taken delivery of a powerful wireless installation, constructed for her by a French firm in Paris.

The steamship Paria, which plies

between London and Dundee, receives the London, Chelmsford and Newcastle stations, and a loudspeaker is installed for the passengers' benefit. As special single-wire aerial is erected for the radio-cast work, so as not to interfere with the ordinary ship's wireless.

The necessity for ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore communication perhaps furnished much of the incentive to develop radio. Nearly all radio-casting operators have been to sea ship radio operators. And it is natural that in the control room at KGO, the General Electric Pacific coast station, visitors are inclined to feel if they are on board ship.

Even the record of the chronometer log.

This shows the "daily rate," which means the daily loss or gain in fractional seconds.

Even radio listeners can hear over the air the sound of the ship's warning, "stand by."

Here operators refer to the floor as "the deck." Walls are "bulkheads," and windows are called "ports." Operators do not work so many hours; they simply "stand watches." Standing the "600-meter watch" means to listen in with a

Radio Nomenclature Recalls Days of the Clipper Ships

KGO's Floor Is "the Deck," Walls, "the Bulkheads"—Operators Don't Work Hours, But "Stand Watches"

OAKLAND, Calif., Nov. 8 (Staff Correspondence)—Days of the clipper ship and white sail are pleasantly recalled by that newest wonder, radio, in the nomenclature used by radio station operators.

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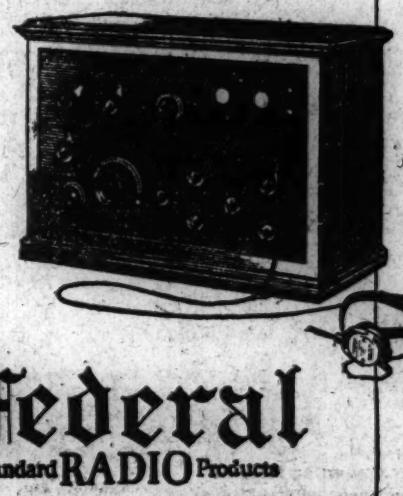
Compare the tone -

TUNE IN on a lecture, an organ recital or symphony concert—and you will understand why users of Federal are so intensely enthusiastic in their praise of Federal performance—the full rich beauty of Federal's separate tube control. There is a Federal dealer near you. Write us for his name.

FEDERAL TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Boston New York Philadelphia Pittsburgh Chicago San Francisco Bridgeburg, Canada



THE FAMOUS 3XP!

The 3-Tube Inverse Duplex Combining Tuned Radio With This Super of Reflexes

This new arrangement of the Grimes System which created National enthusiasm when first developed in the Laboratories of "Radio in the Home" and described in the June and July issues, is NOW, for the first time, produced for you in this Official Laboratory Model.

Of course, the Inverse Duplex Principle is well recognized in these unique outstanding features.

- (1) A truly Balanced Circuit.
- (2) A Three-Tube System really giving Six-Tube Results.
- (3) A Natural Reproduction peculiar to the Inverse Duplex System.

Specifications

2 Stages of Tuned Radio Frequency
Tuned Fixed Detector
3 Stages Audio Frequency
Sloping Panel

Rubber-Hung Sockets
Chamber for Batteries
3-Control Selectivity
Antenna and Ground Operation
Mahogany Cabinet

INVERSE DUPLEX Insures Natural Tone Quality

Licensed Under Patents Issued and Pending

Jobbers territories are being allotted very rapidly. For further information apply to your jobber or direct to

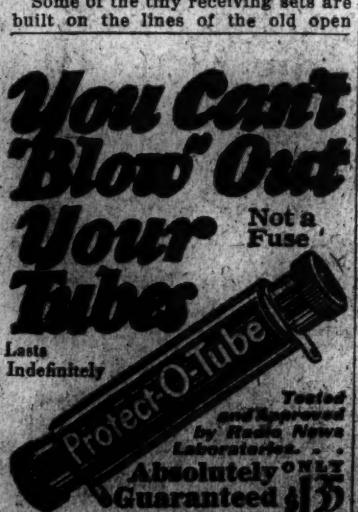
Retail Price
(without accessories) only \$85.00

DAVID GRIMES, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

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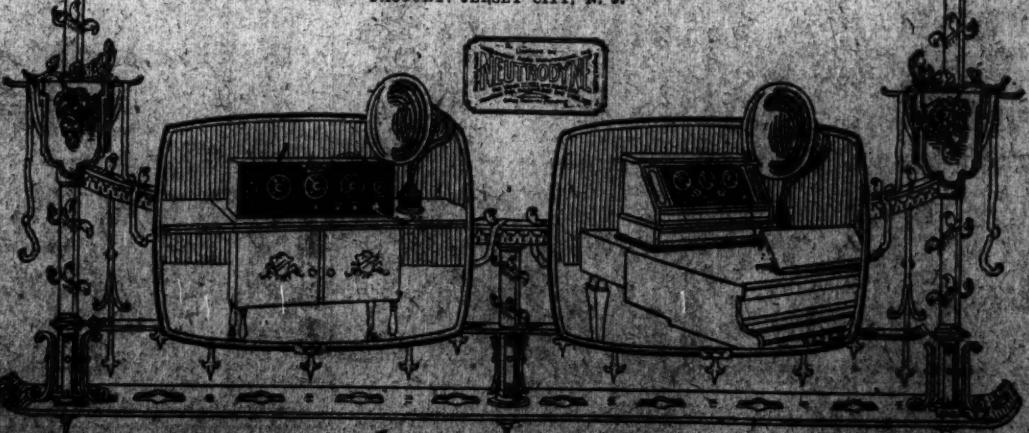
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Manufacturers of Radio Apparatus for the U. S.
Army and Navy and numerous foreign governments

20 CHURCH STREET : NEW YORK, N. Y.

FACTORY: JERSEY CITY, N. J.



RADIO IN INDIA MAY BE PLACED UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL

Bengal Club Favors Big Organization Patterned After British Broadcasting Company—Users May Be Taxed Rs. 10 Per Annum to Aid Company

CALCUTTA, Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Asked a number of administrative work, will be satisfied to hand over 80 per cent of stations and other proceeds to a private company, contenting itself with only 20 per cent.

India Soon Will Have Giant Radio Station

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (Special) —A report in the United States Department of Commerce states:

Wireless technology is still in its infancy in India, although the pressure of business is making efficient installation strongly desired. The amount of inland traffic exchanged by wireless in India, though still comparatively small, is constantly increasing.

There should be no restrictions on the import of wireless goods but a duty of 7½ per cent on complete sets, and 5 per cent on accessories should be charged. 80 per cent of which should go to the company. To encourage local manufacture, only 5 per cent should be charged at the type of set to purchase.

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The Government of India is now prepared to enter into an agreement with and grant a license to a private enterprise for the establishment and operation of a radio station and other services that will provide the Indian link of the British Imperial wireless scheme and thus secure commercial radio communication with other parts of the world.

To receive benefit of the new, the successful applicant will be required to install stations capable of conducting high-speed duplex radio communication at charges that will not exceed the cost of radio communication with the United Kingdom or South America on the one hand and with Australia or Canada on the other must be guaranteed. With the completion of this system, India will have one of the most powerful stations in the world.

Enamored Wire Found Superior for Antennae

(Continued from Page 13)

The surface and so all the copper inside a solid copper wire does not add to reception. It merely forms a core for the surface of the wire.

The copper ribbon recently placed on the radio market is just so much better. A great amount of surface is exposed and preliminary tests show this type of antenna very efficient. It has the full surface and yet is less susceptible to corrosion than is the stranded wire, and twisted and soot will not settle on it so readily as on the stranded wire. When this occurs the radio frequency currents tend to travel on the inner surface of the corrosion. Reception is thereby impaired and is not as good as it would be if the wire were new. Likewise selectivity has been reduced by the corrosion (tarnish) on the wire.

Elimination of Tarnish

Many powerful, or carefully designed stations have realized the importance of eliminating this "tarish." The Edgewater Beach Hotel radio station of Chicago uses gold-plated antenna wire. St. Olaf College uses enameled antenna wire. Many other large stations varnish the antenna wire while it is new. Gold plating is, of course, rather an expensive proposition, so manufacturers have placed on the market enameled copper wire to be used for antennae. This usually may be procured either in stranded or solid form and is not more than 50 per cent more costly than the ordinary type of antenna wire. Once up, this type of wire will last many radio years.

As regards radio, there was until recently little interest displayed, due to restrictions imposed by the Government. Limited radiodcasting services, however, are now being given. Bombay and Calcutta and others will undoubtedly be a steadily increasing demand for high-class radio sets and parts. The extent of the field is, of course, limited by the low educational standard of the population. American manufacturers are beginning to secure a small amount of radio business from the Indian market.

The enamel on the wire is a good insulator and so does not pass any of the radio frequency current. It travels as before on the surface of the good, clean copper just below the enamel. Maximum volume is thus assured from the antenna, together with maximum selectivity and sharpness in the tuning of the incoming radio concert.

The GREATER Neutrodyne EAGLE Balanced Receiver

New Model B
5 Tubes
\$175.00

Reasons for Buying

New Model B

Exclusive Eagle Instruments

Multiple (filament control) switch, bell-bearing, die-cast condensers, revolving resistor element rheostat, round only in the New Model B.

BALANCE

The perfect balance of tube capacities, which is the secret of neutrodyne efficiency.

Write for Literature

THE EAGLE RADIO CO.

Boyd Place
Newark,
New Jersey

Grimes Inverse Duplex Circuit Designed for Three Tubes

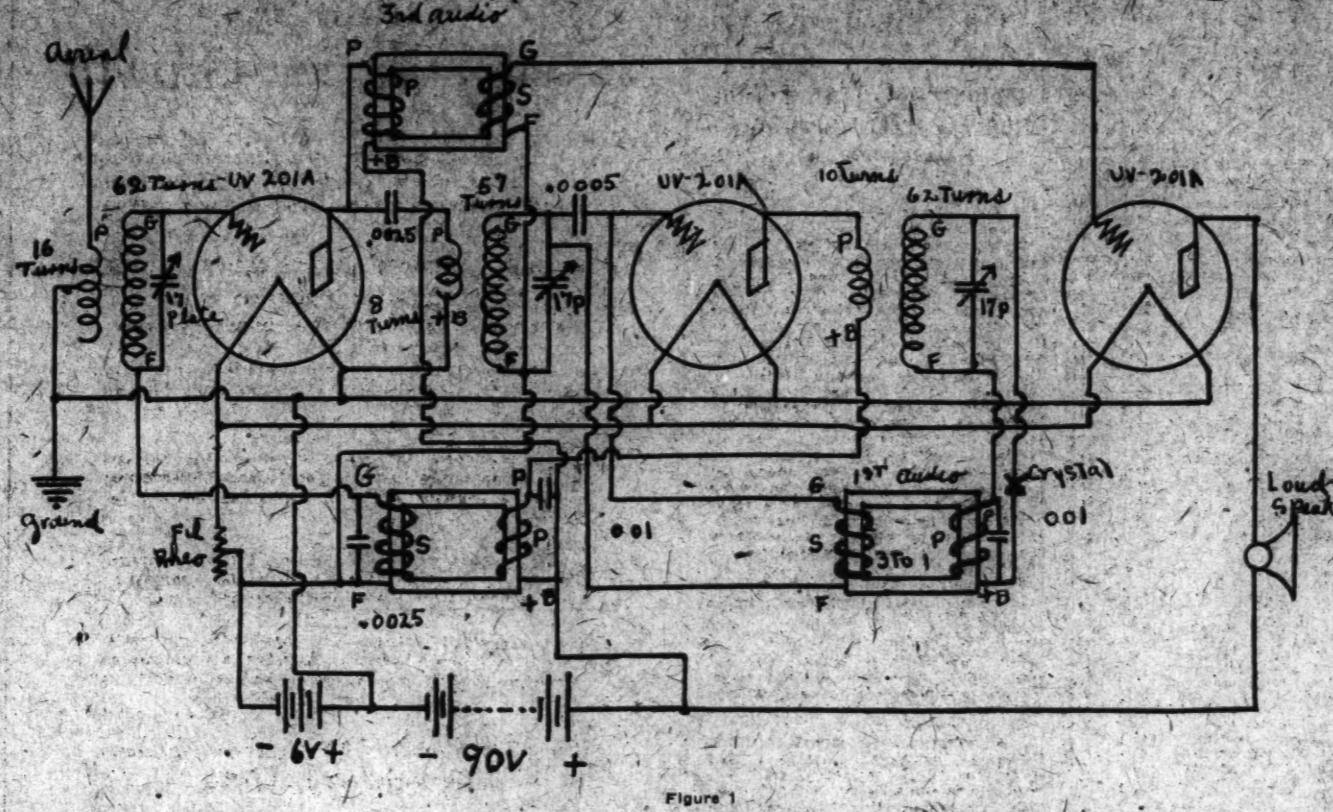


Figure 1

Any Circuit Can Be Aided by Inverse Duplex System

(Continued from Page 13)

has been called the "only balanced reflex." The load on the several tubes is kept uniform, and this aids added control to the audio and quality of the set. In the inverse system, the tubes are employed for both radio and audio amplification, but in such a manner that the tube carrying the weakest radio current is carrying the stronger audio energies—it will therefore be necessary

can readily afford to experiment with them.

So far, so good. The audio circuit must now be considered. Experience has shown that low ratio audio transformers give the best results.

Better quality may be had from the use of low ratio audio coils in two stages of high ratio radio. The accompanying photograph is shown to suggest a good arrangement for the panel, but it is not necessary to adhere to this. The tubes and fixed crystal holder are mounted on a separate board that is hung on rubber from the walls of the cabinet. This eliminates microphonic noise.

This particular arrangement of the inverse duplex system is called the 3XP hookup. It is intended to be operated on an outside aerial, although results may be obtained on so-called indoor wires. Sometimes, increased volume may be had by operating the set on higher "B" voltages than 90. This is only recommended in poor localities, however.

Extra Efficiency
This set performs with five and six-tube efficiency on medium range and distant stations. On near-by locals, the tubes are liable to become overloaded, producing an audible squeak when the set is exactly tuned to it. This is in no sense, a regenerative or radiating squeak. It does not disturb the neighbors. To overcome this overloading, the taps are placed on the aerial coil. By employing only a few primary turns, the energy from the local station may be reduced, thus leaving most of the available energy in the tube for audio amplification. For maximum results on the distant stations, more turns on the primary should be taken up by means of the tap switch.

The tuned radio transformers are built very easily from ordinary honeycomb coils. The number of turns on these coils will depend on the size of the tuning condenser you intend to employ. We are using 17 plate condensers. For such a size, you will require about 62 turns. This is a standard honeycomb. In case you cannot find such a size, it is an easy matter to unwind from the larger and sometimes, more common coils. The primary windings are then wound on the coil after the manner shown in Figure 2. Use about No. 24 double cotton wire for this. The number of turns in each case is shown on the sketches.

Audion Circuit
This will bring you up to the crystal circuit. Here you may use either a fixed or adjustable detector. Perhaps it is safer to employ the adjustable type, because many of the fixed crystals have proved unsatisfactory. If you feel sure that you really have a good fixed crystal, use it, but don't blame the system if you have a worthless crystal. These crystals cost relatively little, so one result is well worth almost any amount of effort.

We have chosen, in this article, to employ the system on tuned radio frequency. This has been done because we believe that the present stage of the radiodcasting art demands selectivity. We are using the well-known three-dial tuning arrangement with a crystal detector.

Referring to Figure 1, the circuit

is building this set, to make sure

that both your radio circuits and

audio circuits are operating properly.

If either one has a defect, no amount

of inverse duplexing will help you.

It is a hard system to build, but the results are well worth almost any amount of effort.

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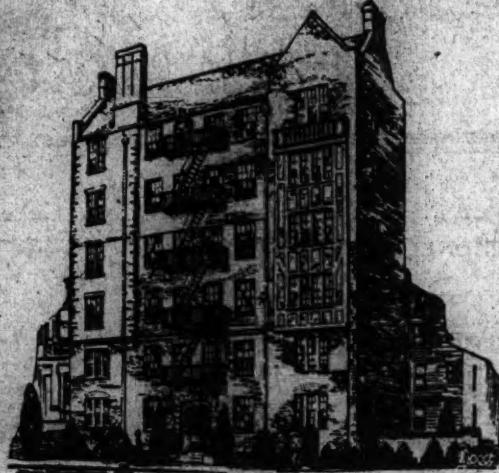
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YOU—ALL OF US—CAN NOW PARTAKE OF “THE REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT of the FUTURE”



50% OF PRINCIPAL PAID
BACK IN THREE YEARS

22 West 77th Street was completed on October 1, 1924, and by November 11, 1924, had paid back 50% of the invested capital to the original stockholders together with 6% dividends to date.

The Directors of the
FRED F. FRENCH
SECURITY COMPANY, Inc.

Fred F. French has been engaged in the real estate and building business in New York City since 1905. He organized the Fred F. French Company in 1910 and has since been its President.

Virgil Prettyman was for twenty-five years the Principal of the Horace Mann School, and after that was for several years the chief sales executive of the Manhattan Shirt Company.

Lazier A. Cushman built up the baking business in New York City. He has himself invested a fortune in "French" buildings because, as he expresses it, "the investor gets the fairest return for his money ever offered by any business concern."

Charles T. McFarlane has been for twelve years the Comptroller of Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York City.

George G. Harris is the Vice-President and General Manager of the J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Michigan, with which he has been connected for twenty-five years.

Edward A. Bond, formerly New York State Engineer, Chairman of State Barge Commission and Member of State Canal, Harbors and Terminals Commission.

Each one of these directors is an investor in "French" buildings, and gets no quicker retirement of his invested capital nor any larger proportion of profits than we offer you.

A Few of the Owners of
"FRENCH" STOCK

Business Men:
Edward A. Bond, Castleton, N. Y.; Director; formerly New York State Engineer; Chairman of State Barge Commission; Member of State Canal, Harbors and Terminals Commission.

Henry Boschen, 25 Madison Avenue.

Wilted Cuddeback, 205 East 80th Street.

Lazier A. Cushman, Director; formerly Vice-President, Cushman Sons, Inc.; Caspar Decker, President, Elmira Knitting Mills, Elmira, N. Y.

L. Alleg Holing, 7 East 42nd Street.

W. F. L. Edwards, 70 East 48th Street.

Edward F. Fitzgerald, 305 East 50th Street.

Fred F. French, Director; 350 Madison Ave., Crosby Geige, Selwyn & Co., 229 West 42d St.

100% OF PRINCIPAL PAID
BACK WITHIN FIVE YEARS

370 Central Park West paid back its invested capital within five years, and was sold at a profit of more than 30% of the cost of land and building and of more than 100% of the capital invested in its stock.

Note: This project was handled by the Fred F. French Company prior to the formation of the Fred F. French Security Company. Its success and that of similar buildings inspired the "French" Plan.

Never Before have the public been permitted to participate in the ownership of apartment houses and obtain their rightful share of the profits. We have accomplished this by means of "French" preferred and common stock.

Never Before, as far as we know, have the public and the underwriter received their profits from the same source and at the same time. We have accomplished this by prohibiting any division of profits until the capital has been paid back and then by owning the building jointly with the investors.

Never Before, as far as we know, has the man with \$100 to invest been given the same terms as the man with \$100,000. We have accomplished this by refusing to modify our plan no matter how much stock the investor may wish to purchase.

Never Before, as far as we know, have the public received one-half the profits of a business in perpetuity. We have accomplished this by the equal division of our common stock.

Never Before, as far as we know, have the public received all the profits of a business during any period. We have accomplished this during the preferred stock retirement period through the unusual preference of our preferred stock.

Never Before, as far as we know, have the public received any profits at all after their investment has been paid back to them. We have accomplished this also by the equal division of our common stock.



30% OF PRINCIPAL PAID
BACK IN TWO YEARS

110 Fifth Avenue was completed on December 1, 1924, and on November 11, 1924, had paid back 30% of the invested capital to the original stockholders, and has paid 6 per cent dividends to date.

A Few of the Owners of
"FRENCH" STOCK

Business Men:

Frederick G. Haller, 81st Importer, 228 West 57th Street.

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Lawyers:

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J. Sergeant Crane, 505 Fifth Avenue.

Morris L. Ernst, 7 Dey Street.

Thomas L. Green, Director; 350 Madison Avenue.

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Kosco C. Harper, 522 Fifth Avenue.

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Wallace P. Harvey, 20 Broadway.

Alfred L. Rose, 123 Broadway.

Henry Silcock, 125 Broadway.

Edwin H. Updike, 149 Broadway.

Richard F. Weeks, 32 Nassau Street.

Physicians:

Dr. M. J. Adams, New Haven, Conn.

Dr. Manuel J. Brazil, 400 West 147th St.

Dr. William E. Caldwell, 52 East 44th St.

Dr. W. Meddaugh Dunning, 344 East 149th Street.

Doctors:

Lorne W. Barclay, 200 Fifth Avenue.

Professor A. P. Brigham, Hamilton, N. Y.

Eliza R. Butler, 22 West 51st Street.

Professor H. W. Doughty, Amherst, Mass.

Dr. W. L. Hervey, Member Board of Education, N. Y.

Dr. C. T. McFarlane, Director, Comptroller, Teacher's College, Columbia University.

Dr. Frank M. McMurry, Columbia University.

Dr. Paul Monroe, Director of International Institute, Columbia University.

Henry C. Pearson, Headmaster, Horace Mann School.

Dr. George D. Strayer, Columbia University.

Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Columbia University.

Dr. Thomas D. Wood, Columbia University.

THE "FRENCH" PLAN

The architect, the Fred F. French Company, designs the proposed building and prevents the builder from skimping to save cost.

The builder, the Fred F. French Company, constructs the building and saves money for the stockholders by preventing the architect from building himself a "monument" which might become the investor's "tombstone."

The real estate manager, French & French, Inc., takes charge of the building after it is finished and receives 6% of the earnings for the investors because, by their long experience, it often realizes that the greatest asset of architect, builder, real estate manager, underwriter and owner is the satisfied tenant.

The underwriter, the Fred F. French Security Company, directs all. There is no waste, no carelessness, no unpleasantness. Each essential part of the project is adjusted smoothly and economically. Architect, builder, real estate manager, underwriter and owner have come together in complete harmony. The inevitable result is a maximum profit to the owner.

The owner, each separate owning corporation (which is the company in which we invest), gains possession of an apartment house it has designed, planned, financed and controlled under one roof by your own company, through your own Board of Directors, who you will see are of the highest character.

Safety

We are prohibited by our charter from giving any profits to our investors or to ourselves until our investors have paid back to them in cash, together with six per cent cumulative dividends. It is this provision of our charter which makes our securities so safe. Often men control the business in which they have invested and do not sufficiently provide for payback of the capital itself. Profits should not be taken out of a business until the original investment has been proved safe. *The surest way to prove it safe is to pay it back.*

Some people think that business organizations consider nothing but their profit. Our investors, however, do not care about profit. As we are all, as the expression goes, "on velvet," the time has come to divide profits. You and the other investors then obtain one-half the profits of the building and we obtain the other half. We remind you that our business interests are not the same as your business interests. We are not interested in mortgage securities such as the necessity of protecting your interests by foreclosure.

The Preferred Stock

As soon as the building is completed, net earnings begin to accumulate toward the retirement of your preferred stock. It has often been said that this preferred stock in which we suggest your investment is the most completely preferred stock ever issued. We certainly know of no other practical way to make it more so.

Let us assume that the net earnings of the building which you select as your investment will be sufficient to pay back in a period of ten years. At the end of ten years, the net earnings plus six per cent cumulative dividends. We ask you to assume that ten years is sufficient to pay the capital back. "French" buildings have sometimes accomplished this in less than five years. In ten years, you can expect, in addition to semi-annual dividends, the first 10% retirement of your preferred stock at and similar intervals thereafter.

The following payments on each \$100 share of preferred stock would be made to the investor during the first ten years:

Principal	Retired	Dividends	Total
1st Year	\$10	6% of \$100 = \$6.00	\$16.00
2nd "	10	" 90 = 5.40	15.40
3rd "	10	" 84 = 4.86	14.86
4th "	10	" 70 = 4.20	14.20
5th "	10	" 50 = 3.00	13.00
6th "	10	" 40 = 2.40	12.40
7th "	10	" 30 = 1.80	11.80
8th "	10	" 20 = 1.20	11.20
9th "	10	" 10 = .60	10.60
10th "	10	" .60	10.60
	\$100	\$6.00 \$132.00	

Whatever the period of preferred stock retirement may be, not one dollar of profit is permitted to be taken from the building until that retirement has been accomplished.

FIVE KEYS TO THE "FRENCH" PLAN

1. Unquestionably there are large profits in building and operating apartment houses.
2. We, the Fred F. French Security Company, Inc., make all the profits there are because, by controlling architect, builder, real estate manager, underwriter and owner, we eliminate friction and duplication of effort.
3. We give all these profits to the public until their entire investment has been paid back, together with six per cent interest and after that, one-half the profits in perpetuity.
4. We offer the same terms to the \$100 investor as to the \$100,000 investor.
5. During thirteen years of business the public have invested millions of dollars in "French" buildings. These investors have learned by actual experience that they are getting "the fairest return for their capital ever offered by any business concern."

SEND FOR THE BOOK

"The Real Estate Investment of the Future"

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We have given you facts and figures—our estimates for future profits and our experience to date. You must judge of the facts and decide. Will you continue to be satisfied with 6% or will you demand a "business man's return." Through "French" Securities you are offered the protection of wise real estate investment plus the services of a properly organized company who can profit only along with you. Our interests are your interests and if you believe that our plan is sound and that we are the company who can safely carry it through, we ask that you write for the book, "The Real Estate Investment of the Future," written by Fred F. French, which gives in greater detail all that we have told you here.

Fill out the coupon

FINE PROGRESS IN SQUASH PLAY

Two Former Champions Move Into Third Round as a Result of Byes

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Fine progress was made yesterday in the first squash tennis tournament of the season, the national fall squash, now in progress at the Yale Club. Two former national champions, R. E. Fink, of the Crescent Athletic Club, and A. J. Corder, Yale Club, won their way to the third round as the result of byes while the first round was entirely completed.

The new Class A players, both of the Montclair Athletic Club, were successful in reaching the third round, defeating worthy opponents on the way. F. Wolf, an accomplished player, disposed of J. M. Denison, former first 10 player of the Princeton Club, in straight games, though extra points were required in the second. The score was 15-8, 18-14. R. E. Hughes, who was also promoted to the class A last year, defeated James Spalding, captain of the Class B team of the Yale Club, after a three-game contest, 15-18, 15-7, 15-4.

Both Fink and Corder won in straight games. Fink had an easy task, easily so eliminating L. H. Sonnenburg, a new Yale Club player, 15-4, 15-2, while Corder ended the hopes of W. M. Lee, the left-hander of the Columbia University Club, 15-10, 15-12.

Another member of the Montclair team, H. V. Crawford, was also a survivor of the day, winning his delayed first-round match from R. C. Reid, captain of the Harvard Club, after an extra-point battle in the final game. Crawford showed the best play he has exhibited in any season, being far more steady than before. The score was 15-8, 7-15, 15-18. The summer was 15-8, 15-12.

UNITED STATES FALL SCRATCH

First Round

Cyrus Martin, Yale, defeated S. M. Spratt, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-4. B. H. O'Connor, Montclair A. C., defeated E. H. Haas, Princeton Club, 15-11, 15-11. T. C. Conney, Yale Club, defeated F. P. Jr., Princeton Club, 15-5, 15-11. E. H. Haas, Princeton Club, 15-5, 15-11. H. V. Crawford, Montclair A. C., defeated R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-14.

Second Round

G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Schleiter, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-8. Paul Harrel, Princeton Club, defeated E. V. Hart, Yale Club, by default. R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C., defeated L. H. Sonnenburg, Yale Club, 15-2, 15-12. E. H. Haas, Princeton Club, 15-5, 15-11. James Spalding, Yale Club, 15-7, 15-12. Corder, Yale Club, defeated W. H. Wolf, Montclair A. C., defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, 15-3, 15-14.

**B. I. C. NORTON NO. 1
MAN IN M. V. TENNIS**

Players From 15 Cities Place in the 1924 Ranking

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 7 (Special Correspondence)— Players from 15 cities have been placed in the annual ranking of the Missouri Valley Tennis Association. The official list was prepared by a committee composed of the state secretaries of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Dakotas, and the report was submitted by Davison O'Bear, St. Louis, who is secretary of the Missouri Valley organization.

The official ranking includes men's singles and doubles and women's singles, doubles, and mixed. The top 100 players in each category will be announced next week.

B. I. C. Norton, formerly of South Africa, and a resident of St. Louis, was placed No. 1 in the Missouri Valley singles list. In addition to reaching the semifinal round of the national clay court event here last July Norton was undefeated in St. Louis District tournaments.

Second place in the singles was awarded to W. D. Brown, former captain of the Washington University tennis team. Brown held first position in 1922 and 1923 and this year won the Missouri Valley title. In one clay court championship Brown won the Louis District championship. His best record within this section was against C. J. Griffin, the Californian, whom he forced to a five-set match in the clay court tournament.

Parks successfully encountered strong opposition from leading players of the Missouri Valley. The resolution was adopted, it was said, as an assurance to W. P. Bennett of the "Red" Molines, is another player who made a very good record during the past season. In one clay court championship Bennett met A. H. Chaplin Jr., the Springfield, Mass., player. This was a hard-fought contest, Chaplin finally winning, due to steadier playing. Bennett is a former Canadian player. He recently won the Colorado State titles.

The doublets team of W. D. Brown and K. P. Kammann, St. Louis, surprised by battling W. T. Tilden and A. L. Weisner, the Philadelphia pair, to record victory in the clay court before the easterners won. W. D. Brown and his brother, W. H. Brown, won the Missouri Valley doubles championship by defeating C. J. Meyer and W. G. Caldwell of Kansas City in the final round.

Miss Lotte Fuller of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, was awarded the No. 1 place in the women's singles owing to her victory in the Missouri Valley clay court championship. In this match Miss Fuller defeated Miss Ruth Hager of Kansas City. Mrs. M. E. Baehr of St. Louis placed No. 3, won the Tri-State title at Burlington, Ia., and later captured the St. Louis district champion-

ship.

**CANEFAX BREAKS
TWO SEASON RECORDS**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—R. L. Canefax, leader and champion in the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiards League, broke records for this season in his game yesterday against A. H. Kiecheler, the Chicago player, at the Strand Academy. In the afternoon he defeated Kiecheler, 64 to 58, in a game which he had lost his lead gained by one inning and in the evening he made a consecutive run of 15, high run record, winning by a score of 50 to 47 in 61 innings.

The high runs of Canefax in the afternoon were eight and seven and in the course of the contest he made more fancy shots than have ever before been exhibited in a league game. In the evening when he was playing against Kiecheler, he made 15, the Chicago player made five as his best contribution to the evening score.

TWO TIED BUT UNDEFEATED ELEVENTHS STILL IN THE RACE

Illinois-Minnesota and Chicago-Northwestern Chief Games in Intercollegiate Conference This Week-End

INTERCOLLEGiate CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

College	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Illinois	2	1	0	1.000
Michigan	2	0	1	1.000
Iowa	1	1	1	.500
Ohio State	1	1	1	.500
Indiana	1	0	2	.333
Northwestern	1	0	2	.333
Minnesota	0	1	3	.000



H. E. GRANGE '26
Illinois Varsity Football Team.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—Two battles in which the Maroon players, both teams still to keep their records for this season clear, stand out in the football program of the Intercollegiate Conference this Saturday. With the race in its semifinal stage, University of Chicago appears to have prospects equal to those of University of Illinois.

Chicago is strongly favored this week-end against Northwestern University, which includes Stagg Field, the stadium of the Maroons, at the University of Wisconsin at the same place in the final battle of the season. While both of these Maroon opponents have been defeated in previous games, each has special reasons for making its greatest stand against Chicago.

Illinois is not such an overwhelming favorite for its invasion of University of Chicago this week-end as was the case before the Chicago game, which proved that the Illini, while possessing a tremendous attack of its own, cannot stand against an equally powerful attack by a rival.

Minnesota, it seems, has become a star-cross-country performer and sprinter.

TRACKMEN BUSY AT WASHINGTON

Efforts Being Made to Prepare Them for Indoor and Spring Season

First President's Cup Game Soon

All-Infantry Scouting Fleet Inter-service Football Contest, Nov. 22

Special from Monitor Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Interest in cross-country running, as general at Washington University now, partly because the followers of the Red and Green are eager to see the results of the coaching of the Maroon, and partly because of the pointed coaches track to succeed G. Rider, former director of athletics, who instructed the runners.

Hennings has a pretty high mark to shoot at, but his record as a coach at Cornell, his own record as a runner, and his record as a coach, indicates that he may achieve his purpose.

Rider's coaching is of great benefit to the track team which he raised from obscurity to a prominent position in the Missouri Valley Conference.

The Red and Green team, however, has not yet been tested in dual meets, the best record in Washington track annals. Rider also developed several Conference champions and one them, Ralph Blanchard '24, set new records.

Hennings is not expected to surpass the 1923-24 achievements, particularly

since many of last year's stars have been graduated, but he is expected to prove a good coach.

Hennings' record at the Washington University Law School, but as a Cornell undergraduate he was a star cross-country performer and sprinter.

All Track Men Busy

At present the cross-country runners have been developing model of the attitude of the coach, his efforts are also being made to keep all track men busy preparing for the indoor season and the spring competition.

To accomplish this end and to discover new material there will be an all-track meet on Nov. 22. Each man winning an event will be presented with a numeral and the class winning the meet will be awarded a cup. This cup will remain with the coach of the team to be an annual affair.

The meet will be held outdoors and in addition to the usual races there will be such field events as the high and broad jumps, the discus throw, the shot put, and the hammer.

In training the cross-country team, which has been showing steady improvement, Coach Hennings is not aiming for the development of any individual stars, but is trying to produce a team which will be a credit to the university.

A miniature of the famous Army-Navy football game will be played at Champaign Dec. 7 when the two teams meet again in the annual meeting of the American Football Coaches Association.

Each coach will bring his team to the meeting and the coaches will be present to witness the game.

It is expected that the game will be

over in time to permit the spectators to leave the stadium.

A vigorous three-hour workout, during which Coach W. H. Roper had three players from each team run the entire distance of the track, was held yesterday.

Abandoning his plan for putting the Yale-Navy football team through a hard scrapping yesterday, Head Coach W. H. Roper, who had planned to have the team go through dummy scrimmages and signal practice, if there was any, to be any scrimmages, the discus throw, the shot put, and the hammer, the Princeton team will have a signal drill only.

The first edition step taken by the Princeton coaches to build up the Princeton's practice yesterday for the annual Yale game. On University Field practice, the Princetoners worked hard following a day of rest and exhibited that same speed which carried the Tigers to their 34-10 victory over Michigan.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

The first of the series of lectures to be delivered in London in memory of the former American Ambassador, Walter Hines Page, was made the occasion yesterday of the expression by certain distinguished Englishmen of views which will be largely echoed on the American side of the Atlantic, but

which it is fortunate were not originally enunciated by spokesmen of the United States. There is always a certain peril when the representative of one nation attempts to tell the people of another how his own fellow citizens regard the institutions and the government of whom he is addressing. Indeed, there is much force in the remark of Premier Stanley Baldwin on this particular occasion to the effect that "if people could only be persuaded to refrain from public speaking until they were qualified as interpreters, things would be much better on both sides of the Atlantic."

Ever since James Russell Lowell discerned "a certain condescension in foreigners" and was irritated thereby, Americans have found more or less cause for complaint in the utterances of their visiting Anglo-Saxon cousins; while they frequently discern in the expressions of the English a mild resentment at the inclination of Americans to extend hands across the sea, accompanied by remarks deprecatory of British commercial enterprise, social institutions, and the sad lack on that side of the water of that form of "pep" for which the Rotary and Kiwanis clubs of the United States are so justly famous.

There would, for example, have been serious peril had an American speaker said to this audience in Westminster Hall what Sir Auckland Geddes, former Ambassador to Washington, said of the British dominions:

They look upon the Government of Washington as of their own generation, and anyone who knows of what the people of our sister dominions are thinking knows that some of them, particularly those who look out on the Pacific, feel that in Washington there is an instinctive understanding of difficulties which, when they come to London, they have laboriously to explain to Downing Street.

In Canada American newspapers, magazines and goods and all other transatlantic borders divides the territories under the British flag and the flag of the United States. They pass and repass that border and play the same games with one another without knowing anything of the difference in nationalities.

It often happens that when our Dominions look to us here there is no sympathetic answer, no understanding, and they look to Washington. And Washington is not devoid of eyes and will look back at them.

Though it would have been presumptuous and in bad taste for a citizen of the United States to express these opinions, it may not be improper for anyone to point out how shrewd an appraisal of the far-flung public sentiment in the British dominions that of Sir Auckland Geddes is. It is not unnatural, for example, that Canada, neighboring to the United States, with the right of passage for individuals between the two countries practically as free and open as it is between citizens of various states of the Union, with multitudinous commercial and financial interests in common, and confronted, particularly on its Pacific frontier, by problems which must necessarily be solved in accordance with the policy of Washington, should look with friendly eyes toward the Government of the United States.

Indeed, although none of the speakers at Westminster Hall emphasized it, the Pacific, its increasing importance, and the multiplying problems to which it is giving rise, is likely to be an ever-increasing force, either for a greater measure of harmony between the two great English-speaking nations or for a serious and deplorable conflict between them. We believe that it will in fact prove a unifying force. Not only is the wish father to this conviction, but we believe that it is upheld by any well-informed and sensible view of the situation presented by the Pacific. That ocean is destined in the next century to have an importance as a highway of commerce at least equal to that of the Atlantic today. It is bordered by Asiatic powers, and by the territories of the United States and Great Britain. It is true that the Dutch in Java have a Pacific foothold and the French have extensive territorial possessions on Asiatic soil. Germany was eliminated as a factor in the problem by the results of the recent war. But in the main, the two great English-speaking nations are the chief parties in interest in the Pacific and are confronted by one powerful Asiatic nation and one other the potential power of which is great should it be organized and developed.

It is natural that in such a situation the British dominions and the United States should see their interests eye to eye, and should make their diplomacy march in step. Upon the vexed question of the exclusion of Oriental immigration, Australia and the other British Pacific dominions and the United States are already at one. Substantial unity of interests exists between them on all other Pacific problems, unless it be the always perilous one of trade. If they unite in insistence upon the "open door," as they seem inclined to do today, the only chance for any clash between them is removed.

Sir Auckland showed keen insight when he recognized a greater community of interests between the United States and the British dominions than between the United States and England itself. As he put it: "I believe that throughout the United States there is a desire to co-operate with all parts of the British Empire, with an occasional exception, which I think is rather vague, of co-operating with England." The exception is steadily becoming vaguer. The solution of the Irish problem by Great Britain has done away with much of the organized anti-British propaganda in the United States. We believe that a wider extension of the views and the more general dissemination of the information set forth at this auspicious opening of the series of Page lectures will do much to allay whatever feeling of antagonism still may remain.

Though a new coalition Government will probably be formed in Norway, with the Conservatives, who are in favor of repealing the present law against strong alcoholic liquors, as its largest component, there is small chance that it will be able to carry through its project of substituting heavy taxation for prohibition. For though it secured fifty-four seats in the recent election, it did not reach the required majority and must depend on the Agrarians, who raised their representation from seventeen to twenty-two. Even so the combined forces will have but one or two votes to spare, the total membership being 150, and a majority of the Agrarians are pledged to maintain the law.

Last summer a Conservative Government, headed by Abraham Berge, was defeated on a proposal to repeal prohibition, and on this issue the appeal to the country was made. The State is in financial difficulties, facing a large accumulated deficit, and to balance the coming budgets about 30,000,000 kroner is needed. It was exactly this sum that the Conservatives estimated a liquor tax would bring, and the further argument was made by them that inasmuch as smuggling appears impossible to stop, owing to the nature of the indented coast, the State might as well have the profits from the sale of liquor as the smugglers. The only alternative was increased taxation, either direct or through raised duties on various imported goods.

Despite this bait, the Government proposal was voted down by a large majority last July. There were a number of other issues involved in the recent electoral campaign, such as strikes, lockouts, etc., but none more important than that the State's finances must be cleared up, and the outcome proves that it must be done through some other way than by repealing prohibition.

How the new governmental majority will be made up is not yet certain. Together the Conservatives and the Agrarians will have but seventy-six votes against seventy-four of all the other parties combined, and that is hardly a safe margin. A natural outcome would be a combination of all the middle class parties against the Labor men, who are themselves divided into groups, but so far the Liberal leader, Gunnar Knudsen, has refused to co-operate with the Conservatives, preferring to make terms with the parties to the Left. Thus it will be seen that it is the Agrarians who have the balance of power, no matter what happens, and though they are not a prohibition party, out and out, they represent the country districts, where the prohibition sentiment is the strongest, and a majority of their candidates are pledged against repealing the present law.

Still another bulwark of prohibition in Norway is the demand of its friends that before it is given up another public referendum on the subject should be taken, and inasmuch as the law was passed after such a consultation of the entire electorate, it would seem but fair that it should not be repealed without a similar test of public sentiment.

Many and devious have been the arguments advanced against the relinquishment of American control in the Philippines. In the process of barring the exits from the islands, bogies of many sorts—ethnological, anthropological, historical—have been called forth. Vast areas of the earth's surface have been declared unsuited to the establishment of self-governing nations. Whole races of people have been declared unfit for the exercise of the responsibilities of political liberty. The gamut of these arguments is completely run by D. R. Williams, formerly secretary of the Philippine Commission, in his recent volume, "The United States and the Philippines." And yet when the entire array of his contentions against granting independence to the Philippines is scanned, there appear to be but two that are of permanent significance. The first is the argument of military strategy. The second is the argument of economics.

Europe, clearly enough, is at the forefront of immediate international interest, but the Pacific Basin—as statesmen for a generation have seen—is destined, in the future, to be the arena of greatest international importance. A policy of isolation toward the problems of the Pacific will be as disastrous for the United States fifty years hence as the same policy will prove if followed, in the intervening period, toward Europe. If the United States is to be heard in the Far East; if the territorial integrity of China, the Open Door, the development of Manchuria are matters of concern to the United States, then, doubtless, it will speak with much greater certainty from the Philippines than from some point nearer the American mainland.

Further, from the economic point of view, Mr. Williams asserts that "the future prosperity and well-being of the American people imperatively require that every trade advantage now held in the Orient be conserved and utilized, that every legitimate means be employed to extend our commercial influence and prestige in Asiatic countries, and that every facility be afforded American business men in competition with the nations of other powers."

Just how this process is furthered by American possession of the Philippines is indicated by two facts: First, American entrance into the islands stimulated trade interest in the Far East. In 1900, for instance, only 1½ per cent of the foreign trade of the United States was with Asiatic countries. In 1923 this had increased to 23 per cent, amounting in that year to \$1,736,824,000. Then, as a second fact, the natural resources of the Philippines constitute a source of supply that, from the standpoint of the advancement and independence of American commerce, should not lightly be dispensed with.

Thus, from the dual standpoint of trade and international strategy—two considerations that cannot be kept wholly distinct—Mr. Williams makes out his case for the contention that "there is one avenue and one only through which this natural wealth of the Philippines can

be realized under conditions which will insure the prosperity, happiness and well-being of the Filipino race, and that is through assurance of permanent American sovereignty and protection, and a willing and whole-hearted co-operation by Filipinos in a constructive and forward-looking program."

If this is to be the position of the Republican Party on the Philippine problem, we can be grateful to Mr. Williams for so frank a declaration of it. The time has come, certainly, when the issue needs clear and careful statement. Occupancy of the Philippines, based upon the earnest conviction that the inhabitants of the islands are not, as yet, fitted for self-government, is one thing. To use that proper interest in the natives as a cloak for "permanent" possession is something altogether different. If there are economic and political reasons which outweigh the demands of the Filipinos for independence, they need to be given official statement. But there is scarcely any excuse, after twenty-five years of American domination in the islands, to beat about the bush in uncertainty whenever the question of their future status arises.

More insistently than almost any other clause of the Constitution, that one which accords to every citizen not disqualified the right to vote is relied upon as the safeguard of the democracy of the United States. And yet there are several thousand citizens of Columbia who just

now are engaged in emphasizing a protest because this very privilege is denied them. Possibly it was regarded as a wise precaution, when the reservation was made which excludes the people of the District from the exercise of this common privilege, that those intimately associated with the bureaux and departments of the Government, who then comprised a majority of the inhabitants of the District, should not be permitted to mass their voting strength with the purpose of perpetuating their own uncertain tenure.

But with the years the population of Washington and its environs has increased. It now includes many who are not, directly or indirectly, concerned in governmental affairs. And it has likewise come to pass that vast majority of those actually employed in the bureaux and departments are not subject to changes in the Administration. Under the civil service regulations their tenure of office is more than theoretically fixed. It is true that provision has been made by the laws of several of the states that absentee voters may deposit their ballots by mail, but it is not improbable that long before this was made possible many veteran clerks in the employ of the Government had surrendered their residence rights in their former home states. Even apart from these, there are many men and women of voting age in and around Washington who have never known any other place of residence.

There ever existed any real danger that a party in power might be able to perpetuate its hold through the united effort of its patronage holders, that time has gone, never to be recalled. The secret ballot has made it possible for all voters to express their preferences without fear of immediate disagreeable consequence. No party has a monopoly of the vote, even in Washington. In former times, when the election season approached, there was an exodus from the national capital, all who could afford to do so, and all who were able to obtain free transportation, going to their home states to vote. But this condition no longer prevails. Railway passes are not now handed about freely. The cost of living, compared with the meager pay received by departmental clerks and other subordinates in the federal service, makes even infrequent long journeys impossible.

The women of the District of Columbia have set about it to see that the disability clause is removed. They believe that they, as well as their sisters more favorably located, should have the privilege of voting. They are undoubtedly right.

Editorial Notes

A leading editorial recently published in the Daily Province, of Vancouver, B. C., discusses, in a way which he might do worse than to note, the quandary in which the Premier of that Province at present finds himself regarding the question of selling beer by the glass. The vote on this issue last June was indecisive. The Province, as a whole, decided by a small majority against permitting such sales, while the greater number of the constituencies voted in favor of allowing them. Within the next two months the Government and the Legislature must deal with the situation. It is known that some of the members elected for the wet constituencies will not vote for the open sale of beer if the question comes up in the House. The Government has no mandate, and it is in possession of so small a majority in the House that it dare not risk defeat on a controversial issue. There would seem to be but one wise course open to Mr. Oliver, the course determined upon independently of any considerations of mere policy or personality.

It is cause for congratulation that work on a great new dictionary of American English is soon to be started, if present plans mature. In the early stages it is proposed that trained readers shall begin the examination of newspapers, magazines, advertising literature and every other printed document that may furnish some new word for the collection. All such "jewels"—and there surely will be some literally meriting this designation—thus discovered will be printed on slips to be later defined. It is not expected that the task will be completed for several years, maybe as many as ten, and it is considered certain that it will run into more than one huge volume. In this day of advanced thought and individual effort, it is highly fitting, however, that American English should be seen as worthy of adequate recognition.

Prohibition Undefeated in Norway

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Rummagings in an Old Bookshop

the Silent, their never-failing champion against Cardinal Granville and the haughty Duke of Alba, and the remembrance of the Duke from the country where he had brought such devastation. The war kindled by the Duke of Alba burned for sixty-eight years, and cost Spain \$200,000,000, her finest troops, and seven of the richest provinces of the Netherlands.

More dates often fail to convey an adequate conception of a period, and only when one relates a date to events is it easy to grasp clearly the remoteness of the times referred to. When it is remembered that this Bible was printed twelve years after Elizabeth's coronation at Westminster, and some fifty years before the Pilgrims embarked for New England, one is willing to concede that it has a past of quite respectable proportions.

Now is this all. Inside the covers of the book are written several names—probably of former owners—who might somehow stir the memory: "Howard Martin," "Lord Byron." He arrived in England in 1734, where he fought nobly for the independence of Greece, using his influence and fortune and example to bring order out of chaos. And it was here that his career ended three months later, on April 19.

Rummaging, when a young man, among old books on a costermonger's barrow in Whitechapel, the writer unearthed a New Testament, printed in Greek with an interlined Latin translation. It appeared to him that, judged merely from a philological standpoint, sixpence would be well invested in its purchase. Study of the colophon later revealed the fact that the volume was printed at Antwerp in 1571 by the famous Christopher Plantin, under the supervision of Benedictus Arias Montanus, of Seville, one of the foremost of the scholars and linguists of his day. Philip II of Spain had sent him to Antwerp to superintend the publication of the famous Polyglot Bible, which after four years' labor was duly issued from the Plantin press.

Philip II, it will be remembered, was the monarch who, seventeen years later, in 1588, having gathered together the largest armament of big ships that had ever been known, styled it the Invincible Armada, and sent it, 130 strong, against little England's thirty small ships of the line, which nevertheless Queen Elizabeth could muster to oppose it.

But Elizabeth was well supported by able men. Lord Howard of Effingham had supreme command of the fleet, while under him were Drake, Hawkins, and Frobisher, a godly trio. In addition another squadron of forty sail, English and Flemish, lay off Dunkirk to intercept the Duke of Parma. Following their rout by the British fleet, the Spanish endeavored to reach home by sailing around the Orkneys, but they were scattered and shattered by storms to such a degree that out of the original 130 vessels, only fifty-three succeeded in reaching Spain. Schiller says of the event:

Gott der Almächtige, blieb,
Und die Armada fog nach allen Winden.
(God, the Almighty One, bled,
And the Armada fled in all directions.)

Schiller here makes direct reference to the medal which, when all was over, Elizabeth had struck in commemoration of the event. The inscription, well execrated, reads: "Die Armada ist durch Gott gesiegt" (God breathed on them, and they were scattered).

The book also brings to the mind's eye the long struggle of the patient Dutch people against the tyranny of their Spanish oppressors; the heroic figure of William

F. S.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Nov. 12. The present British Government, like the last, proposes to have one woman Minister, and Stanley Baldwin has today published his selection, which, as forecast in the columns of *The Christian Science Monitor*, was the choice of the Secretary of State for Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. The appointment is generally welcomed here, not only as a further recognition of the high place women have won for their sex in British public life but also because of the services the Duchess has herself rendered. Not only has she been an active worker under the Scottish Board of Education but she is well known for her intense interest in social reform. In the House of Commons, also, where her maiden speech last session brought her into immediate prominence, she has proved an assiduous member who can be relied upon to hold her own in debate.

Of all the politicians engaged in the general election here this autumn, none has stood the thrust and parry of party fighting more imperturbably than has Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Conservative Party. At the very height of the contest, just before the polls were declared, when tension was at its highest, Mr. M. J. Baldwin arrived by train at Newcastle, where a white horse was presented to them and a crowd welcomed their arrival. As they stepped on to the platform Mr. Baldwin was heard saying to Mrs. Baldwin, "Lucy, my word, this looks like our wedding day." It was characteristic of the man that at such a moment he was able to forget the political speech he was about to deliver, and to think instead of his wedding day. A son of Mr. Baldwin stood at his father's party at the same elections. The boy made many friends at Oxford, where his sympathy for the "under dog" and his impatience at what he called the "stupidity of capital" led him to espouse the Labor cause. A letter from his mother has been published stating that none of the family contributed to his election expenses.

Away down in Limehouse, a district given over to seafaring men and ships and docks, a new hostel for seamen has just been officially opened, though it has been unofficially in use for some months past. The fine building is the result of funds raised by the women of the Empire. Each part of the house is associated with the name of some illustrious sailor. There are public reading and recreation rooms and good clean sleeping accommodation. Limehouse is part of the old "Glorious" town of former days, and was rougher then now, but Dockland could do with many more such hostels.

The plans for the temporary bridge over the river while the new Waterloo Bridge is being built have been modified in some ways. Those who navigate the waters of the Thames in tugs and barges foresaw that when the temporary wooden structure was erected alongside the bridge proper the arches would assume the aspect of tunnels. The original openings are 141 feet across, so it has been decided that the main arch of the temporary bridge shall take two of these into span. This will mean a loss of about one-third of the width of the bridge. It is not expected that it will be ready for use for nearly a year. Meanwhile workmen are busy making preparations for the demolition of the old bridge. All stones have to be lettered and numbered, in case it is decided to make the new bridge look as like the old one as possible, as far as its external facings go.

The members of the staff at the "Temple," one of London's many underground railway stations, have a reputation to live up to. They have recently been awarded a diploma, and £20 for courtesy, tidiness, and good conduct during the past twelve months. It would certainly seem as though some of these railway officials need unfailing patience to maintain their courtesy when answering the many, sometimes very unnecessary, questions with which they are bombarded. Perhaps the fame of the award will increase the popularity of this particular station as to put the courtesy of its staff to yet greater tests.

Suburban Camberwell has awakened to find itself in the public eye, and the reason has been Joey. Joey is a small but enterprising brown monkey which got away from his owner in Sampson Street and for thirteen lurid days defied all attempts at recapture. Enterprise small boys from Walworth, Bermondsey and Peckham climbed telegraph poles and besought householders—mostly in vain—for permission to follow the fugitive over the roofs. Sailors from vessels in the Pool joined in the chase. Sailors and fishing nets were brought up to assist, but Joey evaded them all. He would accept a banana when faithfully offered, but scrabbled nimbly out of reach

moment a grab was made at him. Crowds gathered in the streets to witness the proceedings. Embarrassing letters "On His Majesty's Service" reached Joey's master on the subject of obstructing the traffic. The London newspapers chronicled Joey's adventures daily. A ratter catcher trapped him at last in an empty packing case with a movable lid on a string, and good things aside, that Joey's sharpening appetite approved. Joey is now home again—a monkey traveled and sedated. He scratches his head and thinks what a fine thing it would be to start out again.

Lovers of bird life in the London parks were greatly encouraged when the Board of Works decided, a couple of years ago, to establish sanctuaries where possible in the parks. One of these runs alongside the Long Water in Kensington Gardens. Here the undergrowth and grass have been allowed to grow wild and unchecked at their own sweet will. The result is that thistles, ordinarily banished by the gardener, have sprung up. Thistles are beloved of goldfinches and lately two of these delightful songsters have taken up their residence and will probably remain, at any rate, as long as the supply of thistle seed holds out. They had to withstand a certain amount of harrasing by those pugnacious birds, the London sparrows, but they wore down the opposition successfully.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain anonymous of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the accuracy of facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Child Labor and the Farm Journals

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We regret to observe in the Monitor of Oct. 26 the following statement from your correspondent at Washington, D. C.:

Leaders of the fight for ratification of the amendment which depends largely upon industrial advertising have been brought into line by the manufacturers and are actively opposing the amendment.